The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No Further Field Operations Reported.

Probable Withdrawal of the Rebels to the Rappahannock.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING ON THURSDAY.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Discouragement and Disaffection of the Enemy.

GEN. MEADE'S SUCCESS IN STRATEGY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

It is ascertained from the Army of the Potomac that the heavy rain of yesterday prevented any field operations.

Our cavalry scouts failed to find any considerable body of the enemy, and our signal men, owing to the fog and haze, saw indications of only one large camp, at Bristow Station.

It is believed the enemy, having during the previous day reconnoitered our position, and finding our lines impregnable, retired rearward, and fearing a rise in the Rappahannock would interfere with their base of supplies, have expedited their movements toward that line

Our troops are equally well posted for an advance or defence. The enemy's forced marches and the scarcity of supplies render it impossible to actively advance or retreat. If they attack us, their defeat is considered beyond doubt.

Gen. SICKLES arrived in the front last night, prepared to take the field if a fight ensue. His friends there, however, think his valor carries him too far in his present physical condition.

A report reached Headquarters that the enemy were in force this morning at and around Manassas Junction. Some of our troops immediately prepared to advance, probably to reconnoitre.

Our recent movements have been exclusively of a strategic character, in which LEE has been thus far completely outgeneraled by MEADE. No fears exist of our not being able to cope with LEE in the field, if we can get his forces in a mass, without our having a long base of supplies to protect.

The *Republican* says the Government has information contradicting the report that LEE's army had been thrown across the Upper Potomac into Maryland.

Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, it is already known, has been taken a second time to Richmond by the rebels. He was arrested immediately on our falling back to this side of the Rappahannock, on the charge of having violated his parole, and having invited Federal officers to his house, the proof resting on certain indiscreet newspaper letters soon after our arrival at Culpepper, and also on the finding on his premises of a musket and equipments abandoned by one of our soldiers. Two of his daughters voluntarily accompanied him to Richmond.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

Another day has been devoted to the by-play or the strategic efforts of the commandants of the two great armies now moving in parallel lines, each endeavoring to secure the advantage of situation—movements that always precede a general engagement. Nothing but skirmishing, (and only little of that,) moving of trains and immense columns of troops has been done to-day, but the shock of battle is imminent, and no one can tell what an hour may bring forth. Both armies are seemingly in readiness, and, apparently at least, eager for the fray. No men ever fought with more determination than that portion of the gallant and battle-stained Second corps, engaged yesterday at Bristow's Station, under the accomplished and energetic WARREN. With the enemy there was an unmistakable difference. While their officers fought as only desparate men can fight in a failing cause, their men did not seem to be imbued with the same spirit, and fled or surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, more readily than has been their wont in previous trials of strength. I have good authority for reporting this state of things, but as obvious facts are more potent with the reader, I will cite in evidence of this want of spirit, that in one single division of HILL's corps, (so say the prisoners,) one Colonel was killed, and three other Colonels and one General were wounded, 470 of the 700 prisoners reported captured, I have seen; I have also seen and examined five of the six pieces of artillery captured, the sixth piece having been left behing owing to the want of means to bring it from the field; moreover, forty-seven of the prisoners say they are tired of fighting Yankees, and have signified a wish to take the oath of allegiance. These men say they know many others now in the rebel ranks who are only awaiting an opportunity to come within our lines and give themselves up. The certainty of the enforcement of the death penalty in case of a recapture, deters them from deserting unless under circumstances where escape is sure; but so closely are the troops watched that this is difficult. The defection of the North Carolina troops is admitted by all, and so bitter is the feeling entertained against them by, particularly, South Carolina and Virginia troops, that they are now brigaded together to prevent an outbreak. The North Carolinians who propose to take the oath of allegiance, say that the men from either of the States named would shoot a man from their State as quick as they would a Yankee. This condition of affairs renders their situation in the Confederate army anything but an agreeable one.

In the recent movements the whole Quartermasters' property—with the exception of a few wagons that broke down—was saved entire; a fact reflecting the greatest credit upon the officers of that Department, when the vast caravan of teams and the surrounding circumstances are considered. It is the first instance, I believe, in this war, on either side, when an army moving to the rear has succeeded in saving its entire train.

The cavalry, during the week, has sustained its hardearned reputation of efficiency, Gen. GREGG's command, since the actions of Sunday, has been the most actively engaged with the enemy. That command, in addition to the fighting on Monday, took a prominent part in the engagements yesterday, and rendered efficient service.

THURSDAY, 15th.

The loss of the Second corps at the fight of Broad Run, or Bristow Station, was only 200 in killed and wounded—but a small number being killed. Besides the prisoners, seven guns and two battle-flags were captured in this fight, which to a number of conscripts was their first. Of course, finding themselves alive and well, they feel remarkably jubilant over the result, and think this fighting is not such fatal business after all.

Among the incidents of the field, one is related of Lieut. ANDERSON, of the Ambulance corps. This officer seeing a man fall wounded not far from the enemy's line, rode forward, and lifting him on his horse, galloped back to his position, past two of the rebel regiments. The Colonel of the first one he passed was heard distinctly to order his men not to fire on him, but the second did not treat him so well, although he came through the fire in safety with his burden.

The firing in front, to-day, was a demonstration of the enemy's upon Bull Run. At Union Mills, where the railroad crosses the river, and in front of Warren, at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Ford, they kept up quite a heavy shell fire, with very little harm to our forces; and when they endeavored to mass infantry for a crossing, our fire soon dispersed them. The Third corps, under FRENCH, is at Union Mills.

At sundown all firing ceased, except off to the left. Gen. BUFORD, at or near Brentsville, had been engaged by the enemy, and his guns could be distinctly traced by the flash as they advanced across the country, apparently driving the enemy rapidly.

Everything thus remains; the army is ready for any new scheme of LEE's, or, if he decides to retreat, to follow him up again.

It is evident that MEADE has foiled the rebel General, and left him somewhat doubtful what to do next. J.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.

ANOTHER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Three Hundred Thousand Soldiers Wanted.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and, whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years. Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise, and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting; and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth. [L. S.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Returns from 85 Counties give BROUGH 61,482 majority—a gain of 66,039. There are three Counties to hear from,

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The machine establishment of G. D. WINCHELL & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $20,000; insured for $6,000.

Death of an Officer.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Brigade-Major H. H. OLDS, of this city, died last night of typhus fever.

Political.

SING SING, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 17.

At the Union Senatorial Convention, held here, H. D. ROBERTS was unanimously nominated for Senator, but declined; whereupon HAWLEY CLAPP was nominated.

SING SING, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 17.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP was this day unanimously nominated for Senator by the Republican Union Convention of the Eighth District. He accepted,

QUANTRELL IN KANSAS.

The Massacre of Gen. Blunt's Escort.

A Thrilling and Heartrending Narrative

Descriptive Letter of General Blunt.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The telegraph has already given you the fact of an attack by QUANTRELL upon Gen. BLUNT, and the slaughter of his Staff and escort. Let it be my task to give you the details of this sad affair. As no blame can attach to the General or any of his officers, except that portion of his escort who behaved cowardly, it is very necessary that the facts be known. On the face of it there seems to have been recklessness or negligence. The details will justify neither censure.

As you are aware, Gen. BLUNT returned from Fort Smith to Fort Scott about fifteen days since. It was his intention to move headquarters on the 15th inst., from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, and return to that point with the train. His health mended slowly after moving North.

It is not to be disguised that great anxiety was felt at Headquarters, lest PRICE, whom the falling back of Gen. STEELE with his army corps to Helena, after the brilliant affair at Little Rock, left unmolested at Arkadelphia, with nearly 20,000 men, further strengthened by the remains of the rebel forces driven out of the Indian Territory by BLUNT, should swing round to the west and attack the small force under Gen. BLUNT, necessarily scattered at the salient points where garrisons were essential. That anxiety was increased when it was known that Gen. SCHOFIELD had ordered the Second Colorado battalion of infantry to march to Springfield, Mo. This left Gen. BLUNT with but one regiment of infantry (white,) with the three depleted Indian regiments, holding Fort Blunt, with Fork Town, Scullyville and Webber's Falls, in the Territory, and a portion of the Second and Sixth Kansas, and Third Wisconsin cavalry, numbering in all about 1,000 men, for scouting and escort duty: Col. CLOUD, commanding in Western Arkansas, had only the First regiment Kansas (colored,) and the Thirteenth Kansas (white) infantry for garrison, at Fort Smith and Van Buren. He had a large number of recruits, unarmed and equipped, except the weapons they had carried with them into the mountains. Three thousand men would cover his available force. It is certainly true, that if to be left entirely unsupported was the policy of the Department commander, Gen. BLUNT's lines are too far advanced. As a bitter difference of opinion has existed between Gens. BLUNT and SCHOFIELD on this point, it looks as though the falling back of Gen. STEELE to Helena was admirably adapted to prove Gen. SCHOFIELD's policy the correct one. It only need be said that Gen. BLUNT, at the head of such a force as STEELE had, would not have stopped short of disorganizing and destroying PRICE's army.

On the 3d or 4th inst. Gen. BLUNT received advices from Lieut. JENKS, A. A. A. General to Col. CLOUD, that MARMADUKE was moving from Arkadelphia against Fort Smith, with a cavalry force of from three to five thousand. It since appears that this force was in reality Col. JOE SHELBY's brigade, which lately entered Missouri at Pineville, and is now devastating Southwest Missouri.

Acting on this information with that promptness and energy which are his preëminent characteristics, Gen. BLUNT took a small escort of 100 men, consisting of portions of Company I, Third Wisconsin cavalry, and Company A, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, under Capt. LARIMER and Second Lieut. R. PIERCE. The latter men were all raw recruits, the Wisconsin boys being veterans of two years' experience. Major H. Z. CURTIS, A. A. G., (a son of Major Gen. CURTIS;) Lieut. FARR, Third Wisconsin, Judge Advocate on the Division staff; Major HENNING, Third Wisconsin, District Provost-Marshal, and Lieut. JOHN C. TAPPAN, Second Colorado infantry, A. D. C., accompanied the General, with the division band and headquarters' retinue of clerk, orderlies, teamsters, &c., numbering about forty persons. Among those who accompanied the General was JAMES O'NEILL, Esq., of this city, who was connected with FRANK LESLIE's establishment as artist and correspondent. Mr. O'NEILL was a young man of genius, versatility and generosity. He possessed brilliant power, and as an artist, musician, orator and actor, bid fair to make himself a proud reputation. Brave and adventurous, he attached himself to the Army of the Frontier to gratify those feelings by the pursuit of his profession. He was murdered at the Baxter's Spring slaughter.

But to return to the movements of the General. With the force spoken of he left Fort Scott on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst. His information did not lead him to anticipate difficulty till he got south of Baxter's Spring, sixty-three miles from Scott, where Company A, Second Colored infantry, and two companies of Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieut. POND, were stationed. This post is an important position, commanding the military roads to Forts Blunt and Smith, which cross Spring River at this point. The camp is located near the timber. A rude earthwork for rifle-pits defends the camp and was of great value in repulsing QUANTRELL. POND had seen sufficient bushwhacking tracks to know that a considerable guerrilla force was in the densely wooded country to the east of him, hence he was under the necessity of sending out heavy scouts and foraging parties. His cavalry were all out the morning of the attack, foraging. Gen. BLUNT reached this neighborhood on Tuesday noon. The following extracts from private letters to members of his Staff, will tell the events that followed better than I can:

BAXTER'S SPRINGS, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863—10 P. M.

Capts. Tholen and Loring:

* * * Everything in the staff wagons is lost. The wagons were burned, with most of their contents. * * * We have just found the body of Major CURTIS. When I wrote Major BLAIR last night it was supposed he was a prisoner, as we had searched the ground over near where his horse fell last evening, and could not find him. Moreover, QUANTRELL's Adjutant, or a person representing himself as such, who came into Lieut. POND's camp with a flag of truce, said they had my A. A. G. a prisoner. To-day he was found near where he was thrown from his horse, shot through the head, evidently *murdered* after being taken prisoner. I shall start his body with that of Lieut. FARR to Fort Scott this evening.

You will probably have heard some of the particulars of the affair here yesterday before you receive this. The escort, Company I, Third Wisconsin cavalry, and Company A, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, behaved disgracefully, and stampeded like a drove of frightened cattle. I did not anticipate any difficulty until we got below this point. We arrived near this camp about 12 M., and halted on the hill almost in sight of the camp, and not more than four hundred yards distant, to wait for escort and wagons to close up.

The escort came up and dismounted to wait for the wagons, which were but a short distance behind. At this time my attention was called to a body of men, —about one hundred,—advancing in line from the timber of Spring River, on the left, which you will recollect is not more than three hundred or four hundred yards from the road. The left of their line was not more than two hundred yards from Lieut. POND's camp at the Spring.

They being nearly all dressed in Federal uniforms, I supposed them at first to be Lieut. POND's cavalry, (two companies,) on drill. At the same time my suspicions were aroused by some of their movements. I ordered the wagons, which had just come up, to the rear, formed the escort in line with the carbines unslung, while I advanced alone toward the party fronting us, to ascertain if they were rebels. had advanced a short distance when they opened fire; at the same time firing was heard down in POND's camp. Turning round to give the order to the escort to fire, I discovered them all broken up and going our the prairies to the west at full speed. They dinot even discharge the loaded carbines they had in thir hands, except in a few cases. Had the escort stood their ground as soldiers should have done, thy would have driven the enemy in ten minutes. I indeavored in vain, with the assistance of Maj. CURTIS, to halt and form a portion of them. When the escort stampeded, the enemy, on discovering it, rushed on with a yell, followed by another line of about 200 that emerged from the edge of the timber. Being bitter mounted than our men they soon closed in on them. The men of the escort were much scattered and with them it was a race for life.

After going a mile I succeeded in halting fifteen men, including Lieut. PIERCE, of Company A, Fourteenth Kansas, who has done his duty well and nobly throughout. As soon as I got them in line and commenced advancing upon the enemy they fled and fell back to the road, when the whole command (600) formed in line of battle. The balance of the escort that had escaped were all out of sight in the advance. Maj. CURTIS had been seen to fall from his horse, which was wounded, and stumbled in crossing a ditch.

About one o'clock I sent Lieut. TAPPAN, (who had kept with me all the time,) with four men, to Fort Scott, while with the other nine I determined to remain until the fate of those that had fallen could be ascertained. As they fell back to the road I followed them up over the ground we had come, to look for the wounded, but all with two or three exceptions, (which had escaped accidentally) were killed—shot through the head. All the wounded had been *murdered*. I kept close to them and witnessed their plundering the wagons. At on time they made a dash at me with about 100 men, endeavoring to surround me, but failed in this purpoe.

As they moved off on the road leading south I went down to the spring, and found them all O. K. Lieut. POND, of the Third Wisconsin, and his command, are entitled to great credit for the manner they repelled the enemy and defended the post. The colored soldiers fought with great gallantry.

The band wagon was captured, and all of the boys shot in this way, after they were prisoners. The same was the case with the teamsters, and MART. O'NEILL, my driver, was killed with the band boys. All of the office clerks, except one, were killed. Lieut. FARR is among the killed; also my Orderly, ELY. Maj. HENNING is with me. But few of the escort who escaped have come in. I suppose they have gone to Fort Scott. The dead are not all buried, but the number will not fall short of 75.

The enemy numbered six hundred—QUANTRELL's and CONYET's commands. They are evidently intending to go south of the Arkansas. I have scouts on their trail. Two have just come in, and report coming up with them at the crossing of the Neosho River. Others are still following them up. Whether they will go directly south, on the Fort Gibson Road, or cross Grand River to Cowskin Prairie, I cannot yet determine. When they came in they crossed Spring River, close by Baxter. I have sent messengers to the Arkansas River, and if they succeed in getting through safe, our forces there will be put on the alert, and may intercept them.

I am now waiting the arrival of troops from Fort Scott. If I get them, which is doubtful, as the Fourteenth is not armed, I will follow the bounds through the entire Southern Confederacy, as long as there is a prospect of overtaking them. And I will have it well understood, that any man of this command who again breaks from the line and deserts his post, shall be shot on the spot, and there shall be no quarter to the motley crew of murderers.

I was fortunate in escaping, as in my efforts to halt and rally the men I frequently got in the rear, and got considerably mixed up with the rebels, who did not fail to pay me their compliments. Revolver bullets flew around my head thick as hail, but not a scratch. I believe I am not to be killed by a rebel bullet.

Yours truly, JAMES G. BLUNT.

The attack was made on the camp at Baxter simultaneously with that on the General's escort. The entire force numbered 600 to 800 men, and were under the command of QUANTRELL, TODD, GORDON and HUNTER. It appears they were moving South out of Missouri, and proposed to signal their departure by the annihilation of the command at Baxter's Spring. They emerged from the timber of Spring River and dashed into the camp while the negroes were at dinner, completely surprising them. Eight men were pistolled as they stood, ere the negroes obtained their arms, to which they immediately flew, driving them out of camp in splendid style. One wretch pointed a pistol at the head of Mrs. POND; another shot a babe, the child of a refugee and his own cousin, and he *knew it*. A negro who saw the hellish crime shot the wretch through the heart. Several charges were made by the rebels on the rifle pits, but the cool courage and discipline of the negroes drove them back. Their only officer, First Lieut. COOK, was killed in the fight. Lieut. POND, during its progress, got on the outside of the works, to a small mountain howitzer, which he had received the day before, and, unaided, brought it to bear on the enemy, loaded and fired it three times with canister, making the rebs leave hastily into the timber and behind the hill, where the attack on BLUNT had been made. Hence the whole force assembled at the plundering and burning of the Staff train. The band, orderlies, etc., were all murdered, and many of their bodies burnt with the wagons. The members of the band fought with great gallantry, but were, of course, overpowered. Lieut. FARR (who was formerly a law partner of Gen. BUTLER) was wounded in several places, and after capture shot through the head. His clothes were stripped from his person. Major HENNING and Capt. TOUGHT, the scout, fought with gallantry, as did Lieut. TAPPAN. The most marvelous escape was that of the General himself. His transcendent courage was never so brilliantly displayed. Had the escort stood their ground there is little doubt the enemy would have been defeated. The total number of our dead is seventy-eight of the escort, and nine at the camp, including Lieut. COOK. The cool audacity of Gen. BLUNT was never more apparent than in his deliberate following the enemy as they moved South. As they moved by the valley road, he kept the high grounds. They were impressed with the conviction that he must have a large force in the vicinity, and so desisted from attempts to take him in.

FROM MEXICO, via SAN FRANCISCO.

Guerrilla Operations—Communications Interrupted—Capture of Orizaba and Jalapa from the French—Fight near Puebla—Recognition of the South—From San Luis Potosi.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 19.

By the steamship *Golden Age* we have dates from the City of Mexico *vid* Acapulco, to Aug. 10. The most exciting news is the activity of the guerrillas. They now occupy the main roads leading to the City of Mexico, and have captured several trains of French army stores. Communication between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz is constantly interrupted. A force attacked Jalapa, when the French who occupied that city were compelled to evacuate the place, and retreat toward Vera Cruz. Guerrilas now occupy Jalapa. Gen. CUILLAR (guerrilla) also defeated the French at Orizaba, and at latest dates occupied that city.

A severe engagement took place at a place called Nopalucan. After Gen. NEGRETE entered Puebla a large force, consisting of about 3,500 soldiers, was sent under the command of the Mexican traitor, Gen. MAIQUEZ, for the purpose of attacking NEGRETE. The troops met and MAIQUEZ was defeated. He suffered a perfect rout, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, with their arms.

It was stated that MAIQUEZ would be superseded in the command of the traitor Mexican forces; and that ex-President MIRAMON, who had arrived at Mexico and had given in his adherence to the French, would be appointed in his stead. This same MIRAMON had been obliged to flee from Mexico on account of his robbing the Government and persecuting the people. Since that time he had been living in France as one of the instruments of NAPOLEON. At the time MIRAMON ran away from Mexico he robbed the Treasury of $160,000.

The newspapers in the City of Mexico were still teeming with notices of the success of the rebels in the United States. They also called for a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Mexico. They were waiting anxiously for advices from Europe as to the acceptance of the crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. In case of such acceptance, the Triumvirate would undoubtedly recognize the South.

SALIGNY, the French Minister, had been poisoned—how and by whom we cannot learn—and was lying very ill. His recovery was considered doubtful.

There is no news from San Luis Potosi. The Liberal forces were contracting their lines, and their troops now extend from Guanajuato to Queretaro and San Juan del Rio, and were still advancing toward the City of Mexico.

The prisons were filled with prisoners who were arrested in the City of Mexico for treason to the Imperial Government.

FURTHER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

OUR ARMY AT VERMILLION RIVER.

Sharp Skirmishing with the Enemy.

GENERAL BANKS IN THE FIELD.

Rebel Accounts of the Sabine Pass Affair.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 10—7 A. M.

The Nineteenth army corps reached Vermillion River, a few miles south of Vermillionville, yesterday morning. It was thought that there would be no delay in crossing. There was sharp skirmishing, and seven prisoners were taken from the enemy. Their loss is not known. Lieut.-Col. COWAN, of the Third Texas cavalry, was wounded.

Gen. BANKS is in the field.

OUR SPECIAL NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

Upon the heels of the conscription order, comes out Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY's notification to the tax-payers, by which, on a certain day, an alphabetical list of all the delinquent tax-payers in New-Orleans is to be published, and after a certain time all property of the delinquents is to be seized and sold.

The opinions now being elicited among the local Press on the subject are varied and interesting—some taking the view that, in the present reduced condition of the people of New-Orleans, some measure should, if *possible*, be devised to prevent the law from falling harshly upon those who really *cannot* pay, among whom would doubtless be included a large number of really loyal men.

The *Era*, in what appears to me an intemperate article, contains the following passage, which I should hardly think could be popular even among the loyal here:

"The time for trifling is past, and those who cannot keep their heads above water must go under. If they have not money enough to pay their taxes, there are men in the North who have. Let the capitalists in the North, then, prepare to come forward by the 15th of November, and invest in New-Orleans tax titles. The present owners, by their folly, have brought poverty on themselves and disgrace upon the city and State. They are not up to the mark as citizens, and the sooner their places are taken by a loyal and a better race, the better for the city."

This does not appear to me at all the spirit in which the people here are to be met; giving them the idea that we are a set of conquerors, coming to turn them out, and to supply their places "by a loyal and better race." If wrong and unnecessarily harsh even to those whom we yet should indulge some hope of reclaiming, what must it appear to those poor but loyal persons who, because unable to pay their taxes, are bluntly told that if they can't keep their "heads above water," they must "go under." The whole article was a very serious mistake.

I have just had the pleasure of meeting Capt. CHARLES S. BURLEY, Chief of Telegraph Department, from whom I learn that our telegraphic lines are following up the army just as fast as they proceed.

I know not how it is that, among all the names I have mentioned of those who acquitted themselves well and bravely at Port Hudson, this gentleman's should have so long been neglected; considering the prominent and very important position he held, and the essential service he is perpetually rendering.

With a comparatively few men—often going far ahead into the enemy's country and encountering the greatest dangers—it is really marvelous what Capt. BULKLEY will perform in the space of only a few hours. I remember, the first day we set down before Port Hudson, remarking with astonishment that there was no telegraph connecting our various wings with headquarters. I looked again. BULKLEY had been there and put a girdle round the forts—as Puck said, he could round the world, not in forty minutes exactly, but in forty-eight hours—a distance of fifteen miles, connecting headquarters with all the various divisions!

Capt. BULKLEY superintended the construction of the first line of telegraph between this city and Washington, in 1847, and put up the first telegraphic pole that was ever erected in any State south of the District of Columbia. He also superintended the laying down of the Chesapeake cable between Fortress Monroe and Washington. After the completion of the works between Washington and New-Orleans, he was Superintendent of the road between New-York and New-Orleans for four years. After that he quit the service and did not join it again till the war broke out.

This shows that Capt. BULKLEY is an old experienced hand. My professional duties have thrown me in the way of receiving so many polite attentions from him that I feel bound to acknowledge them to you. A more industrious and devoted man I don't believe Gen. BANKS has about him, in any department whatever.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

After a long drouth our city has been refreshed by a mild equinoctial storm, and we now have cool, pleasant weather, a few degrees warmer than at the North at this season of the year—still, very pleasant. A second Summer, with its semi-tropical heat, has passed with Yankee rule, *and no yellow fever in New-Orleans.* The fatal epidemic was to be the Confederate "intervention" that was to sweep our New-England troops from the face of the earth, and restore the city to the mild reign of starvation and rebel rule. Thanks to the sagacity and firmness of Gen. BUTLER, he inaugurated a system of sanitary measures which have been followed by his successors in New-Orleans; and, contrary to the predictions of the *savans* of the city, contrary to the wishes of the acclimated but rebel citizens, and contrary to the savory prayers of such mild lambs as GOODRICH and PALMER, we have passed through the ordeal of two hot Summers and escaped the plague.

Conflict of Authority—The Mississippi Closing Up Again.

The New-Orleans *Era*, of the 9th of October, has the following in its Mississippi River correspondence:

"Beside the gunboats, the only steamer at Natchez is the *Empress*, loaded with 2,700 bales of cotton; but she is unable to leave on account of a conflict of authority between the army and navy commanders. It seems that the owners of the staple, having Gen. GRANT's permission for so doing, shipped it on the *Empress* for New-Orleans; but when the boat reached the mouth of Red River, the Commander of the gunboat *Choctaw* refused to allow it to pass. The permit from Gen. GRANT was produced; the naval officer said he did not recognize his authority; that Admiral PORTER commanded the Mississippi River, and without permission from him the cotton could proceed no further. So the boat returned to Natchez, and now lies there awaiting future developments, while the owners are put to great trouble and expense on account of a point which could make no material difference to either the army or the navy, in their case.

About a dozen of the owners took passage on the *Albert Pearce* at Natchez, with the intention of seeing Gen. GRANT, and asking him to order that the cotton shall be allowed to be taken to New-Orleans. They stopped at Vicksburgh, but I am unable to ascertain what success attended their efforts."

Direct from the Rio Grande—Rebel Account of the Sabine Pass Affair—Matamoras Exempted from Blockade by the French.

We have received copies of the Fort Brown (Brownsville) *Flag* of the 12th and 13th ult., from which we make the accompanying extracts:

THE FIGHT AT SABINE PASS.

SABINE PASS, Tuesday, Sept. 8—9 P. M.

The ball is again opened in Texas. We have met the enemy, and they are again ours. Yesterday the Yankee fleet commenced showing themselves off the bar, and by night it numbered some fifteen vessels. This morning it had increased to twenty-three vessels of all sizes, sixteen of them inside the bar. About 7 o'clock in the morning five of them advanced, and commenced shelling the forts, but getting the range of the forts, they hauled off until about 3 o'clock P. M., when two steamboats hove in sight up the lake. Then three of the Yankee gunboats advanced, and commenced with shot and shell at the fort—one coming up the channel, and two the other way. As soon as they came within close range for all our guns, the fort opened on them, and, within half an hour, a cloud of steam was seen to rise from two of them, and then the white flag was run up on the two. The third went off badly crippled. The fleet inside then put out. We have the gunboats *Clifton* of ten guns, and the *Sachem* of five guns. Took off the *Clifton* one hundred and eighty-six prisoners, besides some thirty-five killed and wounded. Com. CRAWFORD among the prisoners. From the *Sachem* some fifty prisoners and eighteen killed and wounded. The Davis Guards, under the command of Lieut. SMITH, of Engineer corps, who volunteered to assist, have won lasting honors for themselves and their country. Not a man hurt or a gun dismounted—all ready for another fight. The prisoners say there are ten thousand (10,000) men on board their vessels, and will come again, but we are now better prepared and await their pleasure.

BEAUMONT, Wednesday, Sept. 9—1 P. M.

The prisoners captured yesterday at Sabine Pass have arrived here.

There were fifty men killed and wounded on the *Sachem* and *Clifton*

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Reports from Rebel Papers—Rumored Fight on the Big Black—Capture of Union Cavalry at Hernando, Miss.—Arrest of Steamboat Incendiaries at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14, *via* CAIRO, Oct. 17.

The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 6th inst. says the election for Governor, State officers and Congressmen took place on the 5th, and supposes that all the present State officers were reëlected.

It also says that a sharp fight had occurred on the Big Black, in which the rebels were driven back, but being reinforced they compelled the Federals to retreat beyond the river.

The Selma (Ala.) *Reporter* says BRAGG has 30,000 spare stand of small arms.

Four companies of the Second Iowa cavalry were surrounded in the town of Hernando, Miss., on Saturday night, and captured.

Three men, formerly of the Memphis police, were engaged in the recent burning of steamboats on the Mississippi River. They had a list of all the boats on the river, with the price to be paid for the destruction of each. They are now in irons in Irving Prison, and will be tried by military commission.

The vote of the Second Iowa cavalry resulted 374 for STONE, and 107 for TUTTLE.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

SENTENCES OF DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

The finding and sentence in the case of Capt. JAMES MADISON CUTTS, late of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Ohio, has just been published to the army. Capt. CUTTS was charged with using insulting language to Capt. HUTTON, aid-de-camp to Gen. BURNSIDE, in relation to the right of the latter to use a certain office writing-desk.

He was also charged with improper conduct, in peeping over the door-jam of a lady's chamber, at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was found guilty on both charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced to be dismissed the service; but the President, in consideration of the previous character and standing of the accused, and of his gallant conduct in battle, has remitted the sentence and ordered him to join his regiment in the field, after receiving a reprimand from the President.

Capt. HUTTON, who sent a challenge to Capt. CUTTS, for the alleged insulting language about the writing-desk, was tried for that offence, found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded by the President, but the Twenty-fifth Article of War imperatively declares that any commissioned officer found guilty of sending a challenge shall be cashiered. The sentence of the Court was disapproved, and Capt. HUTTON was dismissed the service from Sept. 28, 1863.

Maj. WILLIAM CUTTING, also of Gen. BURNSIDE's staff, who was charged with carrying the challenge from Capt. HUTTON to Capt. CUTTS, was acquitted and ordered to be released from arrest.

Capt. CHEME M. LEVY, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been found guilty by Court-martial of presenting a false voucher, representing that he paid his clerk $100, when in fact, he only paid him $50 per month for services. Capt. LEVY was sentenced to be cashiered, and compelled to refund the money thus fraudulently obtained from the United States Government, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in the United States. The Court further ordered that the facts be published in three newspapers in Washington, D. C., and in three newspapers of the State of New-York, where Capt. LEVY usually resided.

Capt. J. W. HOWLAND, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and Acting Chief Quartermaster Fifth army corps, has been found guilty, before a General Court-martial, of having received $16,470 04 of public money for the use of the Quartermaster's Department in the Fifth corps, and embezzling the same by applying it to other than the use of the public service.

It will be remembered he absconded with the money to Canada, and was arrested and brought to trial by order of the War Department. He was sentenced to be cashiered, and compelled to refund to the Government the money yet unaccounted for by him, to be forever disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit in the United States, and be imprisoned for five years. The Secretary of War has directed that he be imprisoned in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.

ADDITIONS TO MILITARY DISTRICTS.

By direction of the President, Leake County has been added to the Northern District of California, and Meno County to the Middle District.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The General Land Office yesterday sent to New-York 3,100 pieces of Agricultural College scrip.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

THE ENLISTMENT OF COLORED MEN.

It is said that a general order will be issued by the War Department in a few days, providing for the enlistment of colored troops in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia. All loyal owners will be allowed three hundred dollars for each slave that may enlist, the slave to be free at the expiration of his term of enlistment. The slaves of disloyal masters will also be enlisted, but the masters will not be paid for them.

ARREST OF ABSENTEE OFFICERS.

Five officers were arrested to-day for remaining in the city without authority, after their regiment had left for the front, and ordered to report under arrest to the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac. To show the expedition with which such matters are attended to, these officers were arrested in less than an hour after the telegram informing against them was received.

Pennsylvania Election.

HONESDALE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Official returns give WOODWARD 941 majority in Wayne County—the same as last year for SLENKER.

TOWANDA, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 17.

CURTIN's majority in Bradford County complete is 3,768.

Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 17.

SEAVING'S Mills, on the corner of Warren and Nuttman, streets were totally destroyed by fire last night, involving quite a serious loss of stock and buildings, mainly insured in New-York.

Secretary Seward and the Russian Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Secretary SEWARD being unable, from the press of public business, to attend the New-York Corporation dinner to the Russian naval officers, has sent a letter of regret and friendship.

OUR EUROPEAN MAILS.

American Ordnance Compared to British.

Opinions of the British Press on the Speech of Earl Russell.

COMMENTS ON MR. SUMNER'S ORATION.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH ORDNANCE COMPARED.

The London *Times* of the 1st inst. publishes the following article on the comparative merits of our own and the British heavy guns:

"We must again bespeak attention to the experience now daily accruing on the important question of Artillery and Fortifications. It has been stated as a reproach to our authorities, that we have allowed no free competition between artillerists at home; but the complaint, whether well or ill founded, is of little importance, since all the requisite experiments are conducted for us abroad. If Parrott and Blakely guns have had no trials at Shoeburyness, they have had enough and to spare at Charleston, and we can measure their merits and defects with as much ease as if they were in use at Woolwich. The question, in fact, resolves itself into a comparison between the ordnance used by the Americans and that employed by ourselves. If what the Americans have done and are doing is more than we are doing or can expect to do, we are certainly in arrear of our duties; but that, as yet, is by no means certain. Both Federals and Confederates have got far bigger guns, both afloat and ashore, than we have brought into use, but it is not yet established that the biggest guns are the best.

It is beyond doubt that Charleston was shelled at five miles' distance—that is to say, a few shells from the batteries did actually fall into the town. But it is evident that the bombardment was altogether ineffective, and our correspondent in the Southern States has related a report that, after the first three or four rounds, the projectiles all fell short, owing to the damage suffered by the guns. This account is all the more probable from what we know of the final result, namely, that after very short service many of the pieces actually burst. We are prepared, however, to admit that even these facts are not decisive of the whole question. If a dozen 15-inch shells could be thrown into a fort or arsenal at a five-mile range, it might be well worth our while to purchase such a result at the cost of a gun. Better dislodge an enemy and lose a battery than keep a battery and leave the enemy unharmed. If these heavy guns do really, before they burst, perform feats hitherto thought impracticable, and calculated to secure some of the great objects of warfare, we cannot discard them on account of their short-lived powers. This drawback of sudden decay must be taken into the reckoning, and we must provide for an expenditure of cannon as well as of cartridges, and that is all. But this condition being granted, it is not at all certain that the Americans are ahead of us. A correspondent informed us on Friday last that our 110-pounder Armstrongs could make excellent practice, and without bursting, at a range quite as long as that from which Fort Sumter was bombarded. He added, too, that the smaller Armstrongs had thrown their bolts more than twice that distance with a given elevation, so that the larger pieces might be expected to do at least as much as any American at Charleston. From this it follows that the range of our artillery is fully as great as that of the American artillery, and if the calibre of our pieces is lighter their strength is far more to be depended upon. As to the heavier guns, we also have got some 300-pounders, pronounced 'efficient,' but our monster cannon, like those of the Federals, are found, unfortunately, apt to burst. The question, therefore, must ultimately turn upon a balance of advantages and disadvantages. If large guns cannot be made powder-proof, we shall have to weigh their cost against their service and decide accordingly; but we must record as a piece of practical experience that the 800-pounders of the Confederates have already been condemned by Gen. Beauregard himself. That distinguished engineer, after making trial of this enormous ordnance, has, it is said, requested that no more such cannon may be sent to him.

Equally uncertain is the lesson to be drawn from the contest between forts and batteries in Charleston Harbor. We do know that Fort Sumter was riddled with shot and shell at a range of two miles and upwards, but we also know that the Confederate flag was still flying over the work when the last intelligence was received. We know, too, another thing, and on Federal as well as Confederate authority. Though Fort Sumter was so shattered, Fort Wagner resisted the same artillery with perfect impunity. Neither Parrott nor Dahlgren guns, neither shot nor shell, produced the least effect on the defences of this fort, which was abandoned only because the sappers had worked close up to it by the rules of science, and which was found by the besiegers to be absolutely uninjured. When we ask of what these bulwarks consisted, we learn that they were formed of sand-bags, so that defences which could be extemporized on any seashore are discovered to be proof against the heaviest artillery ever yet brought into battle. It seems as if we should never get to the end of the race between forts and ships.

Of the naval experience derivable from the American War we can say at present but little, owing to the peculiar character of the vessels employed. There is not one of the vessels, unless it be the *Ironsides*, the armor of which would be regarded in this country as fit even for an experimental target. Their very latest model, the *Tecumseh*, which was launched the other day at Jersey City, is protected only by five wrought-iron plates, each one inch thick. We know that such plating is worthless, and that our artillerists would hardly be at the trouble of trying a gun against it. The Armstrong 110-pounder has smashed twelve such plates in a mass, and the old 68 pounder would do as much with equal ease. The truth is that no valid comparison can be sustained between our iron-cased ships and the American monitors. We not only forge our plates in solid sheets, but we scrutinize every one of them with extraordinary minuteness, and reject every month at our dockyards as much iron as would arm a monitor. The Americans, from the very necessities of their position, adopt a rough-and-ready practice, but with what results is perhaps hardly yet known. The performances of the monitors at Charleston seem enveloped in mystery. We certainly do not hear of their being sunk or captured, but they appear to have received considerable injury, and we know that the military authorities have complained angrily of the ineffective cooperation of the fleet in the work of the siege. But the relative inefficiency of the Confederate guns is a mystery also. Unless our experiments are delusive, we have guns which would to a certainty pierce the sides of any vessel armed, like the Monitors, with built-up plates, and yet, though the Confederate batteries are said to mount guns of our best manufacture, it is remarkable that they perform no such complete service.

To put the case as it at present stands, we may say that there is little or nothing which American guns have done surpassing the capabilities, either proved or assumed, of our own artillery. We have not thrown a 200-pound shot five miles, but we have thrown our 110-pound shot two miles and a half, and it is presumable that our 300-pounder guns would do more. Fort Sumter, it now appears, we could undoubtedly have knocked to pieces at the same range with perfect ease. We have nothing like a 440-pounder ship gun, but, on the other hand, no American gun of this calibre has yet done anything which our 68-pounder would not do just as well. The combat between the *Weehawken* and the *Atlanta* tells us nothing at all, for the *Atlanta* had no armor worth speaking of. The Americans are employing, systematically and exclusively, much larger guns than have yet been freely introduced into our service, but whether ordnance of this calibre is actually an improvement upon our models we cannot say. We do say, however, that the eyes of our authorities ought to be incessantly fixed on the events of this terrible war. That war, as far as gunnery is concerned, is a war of experiments, and we should watch it narrowly, without prepossession, but also without prejudice. There is, undoubtedly, a presumption, on the face of the question, in favor of large guns. Other conditions being equal, the heaviest projectile ought certainly to be the most formidable. But these other conditions have not been equalized yet, and the result is that we are still left with the duty of patient observation and impartial deduction."

EARL RUSSELL'S ADDRESS AT BLAIRGOWRIE.

From the London Times.

It is now some time since a long vacation speech has been directed to questions so important and interesting as those just discussed by Lord Russell at Blairgowrie. In the fearless and candid address which we yesterday reported, his Lordship explained without reserve the foreign policy of the Government, and, though we derive from that exposition much assurance and much satisfaction, we see also by how slender a thread the peace of Europe may at any moment hang. The Russian question, serious as it is, we may at once dismiss, for, though Lord Russell intimates that the recent acts of the Imperial Government may entail weighty consequences, he repeats the declaration that England will not go to war with Russia for Poland, and it is tolerably certain that Russia will not go to war with England for anything else. The Mexican question, too, may be safely put aside. As we are not proposing to interfere with the Mexicans in one way or the other—either to constitute a Government for them, or to protest against any which we may find constituted and accepted—we can hardly incur any serious obligations in that quarter. But the case is, unfortunately, different when we come to the belligerents of America. Both Federals and Confederates are dissatisfied with our neutrality, both discontented with the position which they occupy in our eyes, and both angrily desirous of something which we cannot give them. * * * * *

"The feature of his Lordship's speech which will commend itself most readily to the public, is the ready common sense and practical honesty which pervade every portion of the argument. Though the Foreign Secretary cannot pretend to neglect the letter of the law, Lord Russell is far more solicitous about its spirit. His rule is evidently sought not so much in the pages of jurists as in the golden maxim of morality, "Do as you would be done by." He puts England in the position of the Federal States, and asks what we, if we were so circumstanced, might be expected to do. Having satisfied himself on that point, he proposes that the Federals should be allowed to do the same, and when the Americans are capable of forming a calm and unbiassed judgment of our policy, they will give us credit for these good intentions. At present, unhappily, they are in no impartial mood, and it is seldom, indeed, that a Minister of State has been compelled to speak of the opinion of a foreign country in language so strong as that used by Lord Russell in describing the speeches and writings of Americans. He acknowledged the impartiality of the Federal Government and the reasonableness of Mr. Seward himself, but of American orators in general, and of Mr. Sumner in particular, he could only say that their efforts directly tended to plunge two great countries into war. Of that contingency the Americans may now learn our thoughts from the mouth of a Minister whose words will find a faithful echo in the breasts of his countrymen. England will use every effort for the preservation of peace; she will do "everything which she thinks just and right" toward Americans, but she "will be ready to meet attack if unjustly attacked, and ready to bear her part in the contest, if contest there must be."

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

From the London Times.

Mr. Sumner's oration has had an unexpected effect. It has stirred the phlegmatic nature of Earl Russell. The Foreign Secretary has replied from his Scottish retreat to the complaints and reproaches of the New-England Senator. Absurdly contemptuous in his personal allusions to the distinguished Senator, Lord Russell confesses the force of his accusations by taking the trouble to reply to them. Forgetting that the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations is a personage of scarce less importance in the United States than the Secretary of State himself, his Lordship compliments Mr. Seward at the expense of Mr. Sumner. And with an inexcusable misconception of the character of the illustrious New-England statesman, he confounds him with politicians ruthless or reckless enough to foster ill-feeling between the two countries. If he had read the whole of the oration which he undertakes to answer, Lord Russell must have felt that its author was speaking in the interest of peace and friendship—and that if in any respect he erred as to the action of the British Government he did justice to the spirit of the British people. It would also have been well if our Foreign Secretary had included in his reply some notice of one of the most distinct and gravest of Mr. Sumner's complaints. The defence of our recognition of the Confederates as belligerents is without novelty. It is a simple repetition of the old statement that our naval commanders required to be instructed whether they should respect the new flag or treat it as that of a pirate. Lord Russell does not touch the objection raised by Mr. Sumner—that the Confederates had no ocean navy, and could provide one only from neutral ports. Neither does his Lordship explain why the resolution to recognize the Confederates as belligerents was taken in the absence from this country of a Federal Minister. The omission is to be regretted. There was worse than want of courtesy in that unseemly haste. It was an act of extreme bad taste, if not of positive and wilful injustice, at a moment when every consideration of friendship and equity required a scrupulous abstinence from offence. But on this subject his lordship is silent. With all his virtues he has not the grace to confess a mistake and to regret an error. Admirable as is his exposition of the law, and of the policy of the Government, with respect to the equipment in our ports of Confederate war ships, he persists in justifying the delay which led to the escape of the *Alabama*. How easy would it have been to say that an unfortunate loss of time took place in the Foreign Office or among the Crown lawyers in dealing with the depositions regarding that vessel.

From the Daily London News.

Mr. Sumner's speech, *in extenso* and in an authorized Report, answers but too faithfully to the telegraphic account of it on which we made a brief comment last week. It is certainly a true thing that was said by an American statesman—that "the near future" is always undiscernible in the public affairs of that country; and of all things least likely to happen, we should have thought, was this speech from the man who spoke it. It is not only an utterance, but a disclosure which will be lamented by good patriots in America for a long time to come; and it will give almost as much concern to Englishmen who have the peace and welfare of both countries at heart.

A speech which is full of anger, and consequent misapprehension, might be nearly harmless, even in New-York, and in the very crisis of the relations of the two countries, if spoken by an insignificant man, or a mere tool of party; but when the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate proposes to explain his views on these affairs to as large an audience as can be got together by timely appointment, and when the speaker is Mr. Sumner, the personal friend of many citizens of foreign countries, and a public man aspiring to a reputation for statesmanship, such an utterance is one of the gravest events of the time. A vast audience was assembled to hear the Senator from Massachusetts, the Foreign Relations Chairman, the friend of President Lincoln. This audience met in a mood of avowed irritation, and with passions all awake and restless. The topic was the most exciting that could have been selected at the moment, and the orator was the man who, of all American citizens, would be listened to on that topic with the readiest and most unreserved faith. Such was Mr. Sumner's opportunity for making or marring a good understanding between his own country and the peoples of Europe. He has employed it to lash the irritation of his fellow-citizens into rage, and to obscure and pervert the facts of history in the making, by looking at and handling them under the distortion of his own prejudice and passion. * * * *

When all danger of war about our neutrality is over, it will still remain true that Mr. Sumner has shown himself to be no statesman. Many in this country will lament it. But it cannot be helped now; and the thing most to be desired, with however much regret, is that his own countrymen may see the same fact as clearly as we do, and desist accordingly from following his lead into calamity and wrong.

MAXIMILIAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 23.

The definite acceptance of the Napoleonic throne of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, appears to be an event no longer doubtful. Announced with more emphasis than discretion by a nondescript paper in Paris, it is now certified by a cosmopolitan journal at Frankfort that the Archduke has "finally accepted the throne of Mexico, at all risks and perils."

With what degree of favor this strange resolve of the Archduke Maximilian is regarded by his brother, the Emperor, we are not informed even by those foreign journals which are so remarkably in the secret of the sentiments and policy of the English Government. But we know from the admirably reasoned protests of the most influential and respectable Vienna journals how public opinion in Austria regards it. And we shall not be far wrong in concluding that the Sovereign who has manifested of late so keen a sympathy with public opinion is no stranger to the dissatisfaction of his people. Probably whatever soreness of offended pride his people feel is far more keenly felt by the chief of the Imperial house, when a loved and trusted brother and a valued servant of the State transfers his confiding and grateful allegiance to the conqueror of Solferino, and an Austrian Prince consents to become the obliged dependent of the good pleasure of a Napoleon.

We cannot be surprised that a proud and sensitive ruler should be stung to the quick at the thought of one of his House descending to be the dupe of a rival's convenience disguised as a compliment. What would surprise us infinitely more would be to learn that the Archduke Maximilian, regardless of his brother's silent disapproval, was acting under the advice of the venerable and sagacious King Leopold in accepting, under alien and precarious patronage, a crown peremptorily declined by the nearest collateral heir to the throne of France, and which not even a Murat had applied for, in order to enable his new friend and patron to raise a loan and scramble triumphantly out of an ugly scrape.

At present, the facts of the case, we believe, are these: The Archduke Maximilian is known to be an amiable, ambitious, well-meaning, and somewhat weak young man. For ambition and weakness are by no means incompatible. With a taste for notoriety and excitement, and a gentle vanity which in private life would be nothing more than a desire to please, he combines a little of the obstinacy of weakness, and something of its liability to be duped by the flattery of designing strangers. The romance of this Mexican adventure not only tempts all the brave and generous instincts of his nature, but appeals to his imagination as a sailor, and as a prince of cultivated and liberal mind. There is no doubt that, if he goes out to Mexico, and the Mexicans give him a fair chance, he will labor honestly, zealously, kindly for their good, and endeavor to govern them in the spirit of a Christian gentleman. But the defects of his temperament and disposition probably blind him to the falseness of his position at the outset, and to the enormous difficulties he must encounter, whether he succeeds or whether he fails; whether France persists in propping his throne, or leaves him a solitary representative of the monarchical principle in a world of republics.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Paris, Sunday, Sept. 27, 1863.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of to-day concludes a lengthy article on the present position of the Polish question, written throughout in a tone of considerable hostility toward England and Austria, with the following words: "France has made all the concessions to England and Austria which have been asked of her by those Powers. It is for them to judge and to say what course they will adopt in presence of the result at which we have arrived. Every courier who crosses the Channel brings us the most sounding declamations, but it would not be the first time that more fuss than work came from London. If the English journals are faithful interpreters of the sentiments of the British nation and the intentions of the Cabinet of St. James', that body, enlightened by striking experience, will understand the necessity of a plain attitude and practical propositions. At the moment when the last notes of the three Powers left for St. Petersburgh, France proposed to England and Austria to concert and arrange immediately what measures should be taken in case of a partial or complete refusal of Russia. England, and, following her example, Austria, declined to engage herself in advance, and preferred to be guided by events. It is for those two Powers now to take the initiative, and, as events have spoken, to make known in what measure they are willing to act. Upon this condition alone the concert established between the Powers can continue. France will not allow herself to be hurried away by British rhodomontade, or held back by Austrian hesitation. France, who did not believe it right to settle by herself a question of European equilibrium, does not think it incumbent upon her to carry out alone that which other Powers have declared to be of general interest. Equally inaccessible to discouragement or spite, she will willingly listen to every serious overture, but she will not lend herself to vain demonstrations. If, therefore, she should again be asked to raise a voice which will not be listened to, she will prefer to await her time in the fulness of her liberty."

The *Journal des Debats* has an article on the possible course that might be taken in the Polish question, viz: that France should make herself the executive soldier of Europe in Poland, just as she thought fit to become so in Mexico. The part of England and Austria would be to pledge themselves to a friendly neutrality, while France had the mission to draw the sword.

THE REBEL CRUISERS.

From the *Opinion Nationale*, of the 27th ult., we translate the following excellent article from the pen of M. Malespine, one of the most accomplished writers for that journal:

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.

Are the *Florida* and *Alabama* regular ships-of-war or privateers, or pirates? Both are of the same force, issue from the same workshops, pursue the same business, display the same flag, and are commanded by officers who claim the same nationality and wear the same insignia of office. The privileges accorded to the one must consequently redound to the benefit of the other; but in order to have our minds made up in reference to the legality of the privileges they claim, we must, first of all, understand in what capacity they scour the seas.

The Government and Courts of the United States rank them among pirates; the *Moniteur* has recognized the *Florida* as a regular ship-of-war, and the Tribunal of Commerce at Bordeaux, in a decision which we have reproduced, has just declared that the *Alabama* is a privateer.

Regular ships-of-war are equipped by the Government of an independent Power, and when they commit acts contrary to the laws of nations, those whose interests they have impaired are not admitted to the ordinary Courts to ask for redress. Their claims for justice are made and conducted through diplomatic channels.

Privateers are equipped and armed by individuals duly authorized by letters-of-marque; but they may be seized like any other private property, and their commanders are held directly responsible for any depredations committed to the damage of neutrals.

Pirates are rangers of the seas, robbers by profession, and outside the law.

When vessels belong to Powers really sovereign and independent, these distinctions are easily established, but it is not the same when the case relates to vessels displaying the flag of a Government as irregular as that of Richmond with which we do not hold, and, we hope, never shall hold official relations, and the proof of this is that the *Florida* has been proclaimed a regular vessel of war, while the *Alabama*, which is at sea upon the same conditions, is classed among privateers, and came very near being declared a pirate, because the plaintiffs in the case carried before the Tribunal of Commerce at Bordeaux, maintained that it was not provided with regular letters-of-marque, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France has not, even when consulted, says the decision, replied upon that point in a satisfactory manner.

Strictly speaking, since the Confederates have been recognized in the right of rebellion, on land and on sea, the *Florida* and *Alabama* are neither pirates nor privateers, but vessels forming a portion of the military marine of an irregular State, whence it results that our injured countrymen can do nothing against them, nor can the French Government do any more. We see them, after having burned merchandise belonging to Frenchmen, coming with impunity into our ports to repair damages, and, consequently, placing themselves in a condition to recommence with the same success their career of pillage and incendiarism.

In order that we may know as exactly as possible in what class of vessels-of-war the *Alabama* and the *Florida* should be ranked, we deem it useful to reproduce the order by which the Naval Secretary of the Confederate States recalled the Captain, James H. North.

Capt. North was disgraced because, having been appointed at first, on his own request, captain of the *Alabama*, he had not obeyed a subsequent order, which gave him the command of the *Florida*.

(The order of the Secretary of the Confederate Navy recalling Capt. North, is here quoted.)

This curious document, intercepted by the National Government, is found among the official documents published by the Secretary of State at Washington.

Thus, it is well established that the *Alabama* and the *Florida* form part of the military marine of an irregular State, struggling for two years past to obtain admission to the family of nations. This quality of ordinary vessels-of-war, which they arrogate to themselves, and which Europe has the weakness to recognize in them, should impose upon them the obligation to conform scrupulously to the laws of nations, and should even impose upon them, as a common duty, the task of causing those laws to be respected, if necessary. It may be pretended that maritime law is badly defined; however, there exist certain usages which are universally adopted, and treaties which are appealed to, and have the force of law even, outside of the special object for which they were concluded; and there is not a maritime usage, there is not a clause of these treaties which are not scandalously violated by the Confederate war-vessels. Their conduct as privateers would be most worthy of condemnation; as ordinary ships of war it is odious.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE REBEL "SPENCE."

Mr. Spence has another able letter in the *Times*, written in anticipation of the *Africa's* news. He pleads the cause of Mr. Mason, and thinks we have done ourselves injury by forcing that gentleman to retire. He declares that the reports of the destruction of Fort Sumter are much exaggerated, and later news confirms this opinion. He then enters upon the subject of the detention of the Mersey steam-rams, and by inference confesses that they are intended for the Confederate Government. He points out that Chief Baron Pollock ruled that equipping a vessel meant arming her, and that, therefore, these ships could not be lawfully detained. He warns us against substituting a "higher law" for national law, and thinks that now that the Washington Government has declined to accept our proposal of a mutual change of the law respecting the fitting out of war vessels for a belligerent, we cannot, consistently with our dignity, yield to the threats of the Federal Government. As to Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, that, Mr. Spence holds, is now, upon its author's own confession, a mere measure of State policy, to be abandoned if occasion should require. Lastly, Mr. Spence combats the notion that the South has ever been unfriendly with us. It was Northern statesmen who dismissed Mr. Crampton. It was not in the Southern interest that the Maine boundary was extended, the Oregon boundary disputed, the right of fishing on our coasts demanded, or the island of San Juan appropriated. We are the competitors with the North—we are the customers of the South. It is not unusual for men to hate their competitors, but it is somewhat rare to find them hating their customers.

A TRACTION ENGINE IN OPERATION.

A CURIOUS INVENTION IN ENGLAND.

The English have no sleeping cars on their railroads; they lock passengers in at the risk of their lives; and in many other respects they are behind us. But they have beaten us in perfecting a traction engine, which is now in successful operation in one of the great English dock-yards. The *London Review* gives the following lively description of this very ingenious and useful machine, which we recommend to the attention of our engineers and machinists:

"Perhaps the oldest among the many very odd creatures found in Australia is the animal called the ornithorhynchus, which appears to be a mixture of the duck, the beaver and the mole; and the traction engine, constructed according to the order of the dockyard authorities, and now at work there, is about as strange a medley of half a dozen machines having apparently totally diverse functions. Independently of its traction power—its main employment—it is fitted up as a steam derrick, as a fixed engine to turn the shafting in the workshops, and as a capstan to haul the ships about the docks; and, finally, it is now used as a very powerful steam fire engine, capable of throwing a jet to the top of the highest shipbuilding sheds; in short, it can do anything, the dockyard laborers declare, short of talking, and that it can do, after its own fashion, with its steam whistle.

When we saw it at work it was removing a huge marine boiler from among the scores of similar monsters stored in the depot. It seemed a marvel how such a bulk of iron could be started at all; but by the use of tackles and blocks it was first hauled clear of others, and then having been lifted by jacks on to the traveling truck, the engine moved off with its load—like an ant removing a grain of corn ten times as big and heavy as itself—along the narrow tracks, in and out the timber and other impediments in its way; round the various docks, without noise or friction, the great load progressed, until it finally reached its destination. The weight of the boiler was about eight and twenty tons, which, together with that of the truck and engine, made a total of forty-three tons; nevertheless, it went smoothly over the yard, and in consequence of its broad wheels, made even less mark upon the paving than would a score of straining horses with their hoofs flashing fire.

ODD JOBS.

As an instance of the odd jobs it is put to do, we may mention that a particular balk of oaken timber being wanted from the middle of a stack, an immense number of laborers were told off to haul it out. After many efforts, however, they gave it up, when the engine, happening to pass on other work, the driver volunteered to get it out—a work done almost as speedily as the pulling out of a double tooth, an operation it somewhat resembled, inasmuch as the balk of timber was very irregular in form, and must have required an awful tug to extract it from the stack. When any steamer requires any repairs to her screw, this handy jack of the yard goes down to the edge of the dock, sets up its derrick apparatus, and in a few minutes the huge blades of the screw are lifted on to the quay wall. This kind of work is varied sometimes by unloading timber from the ship's side, and taking it to the stack; or, with her capstan head, she lifts the heavy chain cables from the holds of the men-of-war; and when the other laborers have done their work, and the huge stationary engine of the yard is at rest for the day, the traction engine then comes up, plants herself firmly in the shop where motive power is required for overwork, the band is slipped over her driving drum, and immediately the whole machinery of a department is at work. She is constantly thus employed in the armor-plate shed, and in consequence of the small expense at which she is worked, compared with the large stationary engine, an immense saving accrues to the public service.

THE ENGINE CLIMBING HILLS.

Perhaps the most curious and interesting feature of the traction-engine is the arrangement by which she is enabled to climb hills which horses with heavy loads could not attempt; and not only to climb, but to descend with equal facility. In order to accomplish this, the driving wheels are fitted with a mechanical arrangement, which acts like a cat's claw in seizing or taking firm hold in the ground. These talons are projected through the rim of the wheel, and are withdrawn with a feathering action like that of a paddle wheel, at the moment they act as an obstruction; they stimulate, in fact, the sheathing action of the cat's claw, clearing themselves, at every rotation of the wheel, of the clogging soil. The engine is capable of ascending gradients as steep as one in six, and it has several times been seen, to the astonishment of the townspeople, conveying a 68-pounder gun, weighing 112 cwt., down the Plumstead road, over the steep acclivity of Burrage hill, and returning, by the descent of Sandy hill, to the arsenal—a feat which, it is needless to say, horses could not have accomplished. On Woolwich Common, moreover, it manœuvres with three of these 68-pounders with an astonishing rapidity.

PECULIARITIES.

The wheels of the traction engine are so broad that they do no damage to the ordinary road, and they run without sinking in marshy land and on loose ground where ordinary wagons would sink beyond the lamp. The ordinary pace of the engine, when carrying a load over broken ground, is about three miles an hour; but it will run at the rate of ten miles an hour; and it has been proved capable of drawing over a good road as great a weight as a hundred tons.

The speed and power of traction, and the low cost at which it works, the expense for the coke not being more than two-and-sixpence per day, point to the great adaptability of the traction engine for lines of metropolitan tramway, or to lines running between towns incapable of supporting a railway with its expensive rolling stock. The engine moves so noiselessly that, if one were constructed specially to run in our streets, no horse would be frightened by it, and it may be easily arranged to avoid the escape of steam altogether. However, the extraordinary handiness and compactness of this new power, the ability to turn the power to any kind of work, and the ease with which it is guided by the aid of the steerage wheel, will, without any measure of doubt, render her the indispensable companion of man wherever great works are in progress, or mighty engines have to be lifted and conveyed from place to place in the ordinary course of the day's work. To the arsenal and dockyard the engine now at work there is invaluable, and the cost has been so much less than horse power that two teams have already been dispensed with. In the old days of traction it was a common thing to see skilled hands, earning five shillings a day, employed at mere laborer's work in certain emergencies, for want of a full supply of traction power; but now all this is saved by the ever ready power of this manageable monster, which promises to become the common drudge of man in every field of exertion where gigantic powers have to be called into action."

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The London correspondent of the Belfast (Ireland) *News Letter* says:

A tradesman in Piccadilly has discovered a crinoline which won't get into eccentric or unbecoming angles when ladies get into omnibusses or press through crowds. The article in question is called the "Ondina, or waved jupon," and the inventor thus describes its wonderful properties: "It does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops, and so perfect are the war-like bands, that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an arm-chair, pass to her stall at the opera, occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking the rude remarks of the observers, besides removing or modifying in an important degree all those peculiarities tending to destroy the modesty of English women; and, lastly, allows the dress to fall in graceful folds." To be able "to modify in a peculiar degree all those peculiar tendencies to destroy the modesty of English women" is itself a magnificent achievement, to which the inventor deserves a statue in Trafalgar-square and a monument in the Soho Bazaar.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, traveling in Europe, writes as follows: "It is well known that many of the most intelligent men in Paris anticipate an outbreak in that capital before next Spring. The other day a lady who had a considerable sum of money in hand, which she had for some time meant to invest in real estate, found a house and lot which suited her, and sent for a lawyer who is one of the most eminent in Paris. When this lawyer came he earnestly advised the lady not to make any such investment, but to keep her money in such a form as that she could control it at any moment, declaring that he knew enough of the future to be certain that she would thank him for his advise before many months."

—An English Ex-Captain of Engineers, named Forbes, makes public announcement that he is prepared to construct breech-loading guns "warranted to pierce armor plating at a distance of fifteen hundred yards." Considering that England's former pets have failed to accomplish similar undertakings, it is doubtful whether Capt. Forbes' prospects are flattering. The *Times* openly confesses that England has no guns equal to Gillmore's "swamp angel," but Forbes thinks that "the safety and influence of the nation" require an improvement in this respect, and but for certain chancery suits at which he gloomily hints there would, he believes, be a chance for him to do something.

—From the Paris *Constitutionnel* we learn that the vintage in France, "now nearly over in the south, proceeding briskly in the central departments, and about shortly to commence in the environs of Paris," promises to be a good average as regards quantity, and superior in quality to that of last year. Before 1848 the wine produced in France was estimated at forty million hectolitres. It is said to be now fifty millions. According to the *Constitutionnel*, although the different treaties of commerce concluded since 1860 have greatly encouraged the vinegrower, they have not yet much enlarged his sale for foreign markets.

—Twenty-six new statues, intended for the facade of the cathedral of Milan, are exhibiting in the court of the Archbishop's palace of that city. They are executed in Gandoglia marble, and by Milanese sculptors. One half of these statues, at least, are described as masterpieces.

—The Turin journals announce that Commander Tecchio, recently President of the Chamber of Deputies, has just married Mdlle. Ossini, a dancer of the theatre Carignan. M. Tecchio is already far advanced in years, while his wife is only twenty-two.

—Advices from Stockholm state that volunteer corps are now organizing in Sweden on the same plan as in England. The object is the defence of the country against invasion, in case the regular army of Sweden should be employed abroad.

A Touching Episode of the War.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE DEATH OF HIS SON.

To the Editor of the Detroit Advertiser:

Your readers will doubtless recollect having seen an announcement in the papers, a few days since, of the death of a little son of Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman, a bright, beautiful boy of 9 years, whose disease was contracted while in camp with his father, on the Big Black, twenty miles from Vicksburgh. The accompanying letter, addressed to the Thirteenth infantry, and by its officers ordered printed for distribution among the soldiers of the regiment, cannot but touch a tender chord in every heart. Stricken father, noble patriot, the hero of uncounted battles; let the nation pause in admiration of his gallant deeds, to weep with the mourner over the young life that no "bugle note will wake." X.

Gayoso House, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4—Midnight.

Capt. C. C. Smith, commanding Bat. Thirteenth Regulars:

My Dear Friend: I cannot sleep to-night until I record an expression of the deep feelings of my heart to you, and to the officers and soldiers of the battalion, for their kind behavior to my poor child. I realize that you all feel for my family the attachment of kindred; and I assure you all of full reciprocity. Consistent with a sense of duty to my profession and office, I could not leave my post, and sent for my family to come to me in that fatal climate, and in that sickly period of the year, and behold the result! The child that bore my name, and in whose future I reposed with more confidence than I did in my own plans of life, now floats a mere corpse, seeking a grave in a distant land, with a weeping mother, brother and sisters clustered about him. But, for myself I can ask for no sympathy. On, on, I must go till I meet a soldier's fate, or see my country rise superior to all factions, till its flag is adored and respected by ourselves and all the Powers of earth.

But my poor Willy was, or thought he was, a sergeant of the Thirteenth. I have seen his eye brighten and his heart beat as he beheld the battalion under arms, and asked me if they were not real soldiers. Child as he was, he had the enthusiasm, the pure love of truth, honor and love of country, which should animate all soldiers. God only knows why he should die thus young. He is dead, but will not be forgotten till those who knew him in life have followed him to that same mysterious end.

Please convey to the battalion my heartfelt thanks, and assure each and all that if, in after years, they call on me or mine, and mention that they were of the Thirteenth regulars when poor Willy was a sergeant they will have a key to the affections of my family that will open all it has—that we will share with them our last blanket, our last crust.

Your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

CHARLESTON AND PORT ROYAL.

The Attack on the Ironsides—Rebel Fortifications on Sullivan's Island—Condition of Affairs in the City.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, with the fleet off Charleston, gives the following interesting facts in reference to the late assault on the *Ironsides*. Of the rebel torpedo-steamer he says:

"The boat was only of about ten tons burden. The hull, which was entirely submerged, was of iron and cigar-shaped, like the Winan's steamer, only the smoke-pipe and the combings of the hatchways were above water. These were painted a dark color, and at night it was difficult to distinguish the vessel on the water at a distance of a few feet. She was provided with a propeller and could move rapidly through the water. The torpedo contained sixty pounds of fine rifle powder, and was regarded at Charleston as one of the most powerful and dangerous ever made. It was suspended from the bow of the boat-head in the same manner as the one attached to the *Atlanta*, so as to explode below the water line of the vessel attacked. The head of the torpedo was armed with several friction tubes which ran into vials filled with a highly explosive chemical substance.

EXAMINATION OF THE IRONSIDES.

The bottom of the *Ironsides* was examined on the night of the 6th by the Government divers. The rebel torpedo exploded against her iron armor plate several feet under water, but did no damage deserving mention. Some of her copper lower down was stripped off, and the oakum in her seams started, but otherwise she entirely escaped damage.

THE FATE OF THE REBEL STEAMER.

There is no doubt of the destruction of the rebel steamer. She was seen to sink from different vessels, and the pilot and engineer probably went down with her.

FORT SUMTER.

The rebels continue to make a great display over their possession of the ruins of Fort Sumter. A large rebel flag is displayed from the upper corner of the ruins, and every evening at sundown a heavy gun is fired from the upper face of the fort. Their steamers occasionally come down to the fort, and it is evident that they are at work in the interior. The supposition is that they are digging up the terreplain, and throwing up a strong traverse, behind which they can mount guns. Gen. Gillmore has it in his power to knock all their arrangements to pieces, so far as Sumter is concerned, when the proper time arrives.

FORTIFICATIONS ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

It is on the fortifications of Sullivan's Island that the rebels now depend for the protection of the city, and they are neglecting no possible precautions to give them all possible strength. Large working parties are daily employed enlarging and strengthening these works. The whole number of batteries on the sea face of the island, from Beach Inlet to Point Pleasant, is seventeen. From Fort Moultrie to the upper end of the island there is a complete chain of batteries, every available foot of land upon which a gun could be advantageously mounted being occupied. Immediately upon the point opposite to Fort Sumter they have an exceedingly heavy work, which has not yet been engaged.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

The prisoner Scott, captured from the torpedo steamer, was quite communicative in answer to my inquiries as to the condition of affairs in Charleston. The city was deserted by the families of all those whose means enabled them to go elsewhere. But there were still a number of the poorer women and children, who are unable to live there except in the most wretched manner, and still more unable to go elsewhere. The inhabitants live in the hourly fear of the bombardment of the city, and fully recognize the fact that we hold it subject to our guns. Scott expressed the opinion that we ought not to shell the city, and when reminded that people who used torpedoes to blow up vessels that their batteries could not cope with, had no right to complain if their city was shelled over their batteries, he said that, if for no other reason, we ought not to destroy the city because the majority of the people there, out of the army, were Unionists. He knew himself many who had changed their views, and were most strongly opposed to the war. The popularity of Jeff. Davis was also rapidly declining, and even in the army there was a strong feeling against him.

There had been a great deal of rejoicing over the victory of Chickamauga, as the recent battle in Tennessee was styled, but the result had not answered the rebel expectations. Neither Lee nor Longstreet had been at Charleston, but the latter had undoubtedly reinforced Bragg. Beauregard looks careworn and anxious, and has grown as gray as a badger.

We extract the following items from the Port Royal *New South*:

Promotion of Gen. Gillmore.—On Friday, Gen. Gillmore was promoted to the position of Major in the Engineer Corps, after he shall have passed an examination ordered by the War Department some time since.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

As Gen. Gillmore is confessedly and notoriously one of the best engineer officers in the United States, and has achieved greater success than any other, we hope the Board of Examiners will deal mercifully with him. It would be a scene worthy of a first-class artist's pencil. Imagine a set of wise engineers asking questions of Gillmore! We suppose they would confine themselves to inquiries like the following:

"How did you contrive to plant your big guns in that deep swamp on Morris Island?"

"How did you manage to batter Fort Sumter so terribly?"

"What is your opinion of Greek fire, and how much of it does Charleston deserve?" &c.

Serious Accident to Dr. Mudge.—Assistant Surgeon Charles Mudge, of the New-York Volunteer Engineers, was severely injured on Sunday. He was riding a spirited horse in the woods on Folly Island, when the animal reared and fell backward. The whole weight of the horse came upon the doctor, the pummel of the saddle striking him across the abdomen. For a time it was thought that the doctor was fatally injured, but we are glad to hear that he is slowly recovering.

Addition to Gen. Gilmore's Staff.—Major J. W. Abert, of the Engineer corps, U. S. A., has been announced upon the staff of Major-Gen. Gillmore. He will have the department of records and topographical surveys under his control. Major Abert is an old army officer, and served for a long time upon the staff of Major-Gen. Banks.

Promoted.—We are gratified to learn that the well-earned star has been conferred upon Col. J. W. Turner. That officer is now a Brigadier-General, continuing, however, to serve as Chief of the Staff and Chief of Artillery.

Presentation.—Surgeon J. J. Craven, U. S. V., was the recipient, a few days since, of a chaste and elegant sword, such as the regulations prescribe for medical officers, from the firm of Douglas, Steele & Co.

The schooner *Alliance*, from New-York to Port Royal, was captured off the coast of Virginia by a few rebels. She was laden with sutlers' stores, and undoubtedly proved a rich haul.

Gen. Burnside's Army.

WHY COL. DE COURCEY WAS PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1863.

For the purpose of relieving the character of Col. John De Courcey from the injurious imputations which are cast upon it by certain false and calumnious reports, charging him with acts of which he was innocent, the commanding General desires to state, as an act of justice to Col. De Courcey, that he arrested him at Cumberland Gap solely for writing a letter to his commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. Shackelford, a copy of which letter is given below.

This letter was written to Gen. Shackelford at a moment which called for the most ready cooperation of every officer; instead, however, of exhibiting such a spirit, this letter is a tissue of vanity, consisting of puerile personal details, and closing with a sentence highly insubordinate in its nature, and which implies that he can perform a work to which the verbal message alluded to in his first sentence showed that he was wholly unequal.

In charity to Col. De Courcey, his verbal message is not inserted.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Headquarters United States Forces, In front of Cumberland Gap, Sept. 7, 1863.

Col. de Courcey, commanding United States forces north of Gap:

Colonel: I invested the Gap on this side this morning, and demanded of Gen. Frazer, commanding at the Gap, an unconditional surrender of himself and forces. He replied, declining to surrender. I want to know your position. If you have not forces on the Harlan Road, you will at once occupy it, and prevent the enemy from escaping in that direction. You will communicate with me by courier as often as possible. The enemy is in a position from which he ought not to escape, and, if proper vigilance is exercised, he cannot escape. You will scout thoroughly the country on the north side of the mountain.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
J. W. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Crawfords, Sept. 8—9 A. M.

To Gen. Shackelford, commanding United States forces south of the Gap:

I have received your dispatch of the 7th, and I shall fully inform your guide of my position and circumstances, but I do not feel that it would be prudent to do so in a written communication, which may fall into the enemy's hands.

From certain directions and instructions, which you give me in your written communication, I fear you have not been made acquainted by those [who] might have done so, that I am fully acquainted with all the roads and localities on both sides of the Gap; and, further, that I have been in the military profession almost continuously ever since my sixteenth year. For the above reasons I was chosen, I believe, by Gen. Burnside, and appointed to this independent command, receiving from him verbal, but not detailed instructions, as I believe he trusted to my experience and local knowledge.

I hope and believe that I shall conduct operations on this side so as to enable you to enter the Gap.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN DE COURCEY,
Col. Comd'g U. S. Troops north side of Gap.

For this letter Col. De Courcey was arrested and relieved from his command, and no officer will be allowed to remain in this army who displays such a tendency to allow his vanity and presumption to outweigh his patriotism and the public good.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.

An Eloquent Speech.

Hon. A. H. Bullock addressed the Republican County Convention at Worcester, on the 15th inst. We make the following extracts from his speech:

"And I may congratulate you that the people of other States are sending forth their notes of hope, and faith, and triumph, in sympathy with the Government. With pride and pleasure I point you to the illuminations which have recently flooded the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. [Great cheering.] When our Convention assembled here last year, we had, in this respect, far less cause for felicitation and encouragement. We saw both those great States just then exhibiting signs of tedium and reaction in the service of Union and Liberty; and we apprehended, what we soon after realized, that a like dismal shadow was about to pass over the Empire State. Quite possibly it was well that it should be so. For in the year that has passed the people of those States have had an opportunity to put to the test the professions of the men who wanted to conquer the most stupendous rebellion recorded in history without hurting anybody's feelings, or damaging anybody's property, or interfering with anybody's status; they have tried the men who wanted a quarter part of a nation, as rebels in arms and in blood deep as Hotspur, to be treated tenderly as 'erring sisters' or 'misguided brethren;' for twelve months they have been learning the motives of the men whose policy, when in power, has been to compel the President of the United States to carry on this colossal war upon peace principles. As they have tried them, so at last they have found them out. And how gloriously, day before yesterday, rising to the majesty of the elective franchise, the people of these States repudiated the counsels of these men and tumbled them neck and heels into the slough of disgrace and humiliation! Vallandigham may now smother or give vent to his sublimated treason—but it must be in Canada, or in the Bahamas, or in the West Indies, or in the Orkneys, or the Lord knows where—it cannot be in Ohio. [Vociferous and vehement cheering.]

And so, too, above all, I felicitate you upon what I believe to be the fact, that the *Curtin* has been lifted from all doubt in Pennsylvania. [Loud cheers.] For myself, I do especially rejoice in this result, because that great but not always quite certain State has by this election placed herself under pledge and sympathy for the war policy of the Government. We here know but slightly the difficulties which the loyal men of the Keystone State have been called to encounter. After everything which human ingenuity could invent, or discover, or construct, had been spoken in the ears of the people of Pennsylvania, to bring into reproach the acts of confiscation and emancipation, and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*—after the ghost of the lost liberty of the individual citizen had been made to travel an electioneering tour into every township and borough of the State, presenting his dim, pale form, and brandishing his shadowy fingers in the faces of her voters, native and Dutch; and, I speak with pain, but I trust without exaggeration, after the late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States trailing his youthful plume in the attempt to cast discredit on the policy and patriotism of the Government whose commission still honors and feeds him, had been seduced at the last hour to lend his influence in opposition to that Government [sensation,]—after all this, and much more, Pennsylvanians, from the Delaware to the Ohio, have, more distinctly than ever before, sounded the clarion note of war against *rebellion*, hit where and hit what it may,—have declared for peace through victory on the battle field,—have said to President Lincoln so audibly that I think he must have heard them—'Go on, sir, with the war,—confiscate as many plantations, knock the shackles from as many black men, arrest as many traitorous white men as you please,—but, in God's name, crush the rebellion,—give us back one country, one territory, one people, even if it should happen as a consequence that not another slave should ever thereafter breathe the air of these American skies.'" [Long continued applause.]

Among the Rebel Prisoners.

On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, a correspondent heard interesting conversations in the cars between the Union soldiers and the rebel prisoners, which he describes in the following graphic manner:

They were discussing the effects of Slavery on the poorer classes of the South,—the difference between the North and South in advancement, in schools, manufactures, &c. A very benevolent-looking gentleman, a missionary, in explaining the great influence the colored people had on the education of the whites in the South, said they were taken care of, nursed, and raised by the colored people, spoke their language, and learned all their ways. "And," said he, "when I was a baby, I myself had to suck the breast of an old colored woman." I noticed that a little boy, ten or twelve years old, said, "Mamma, where are the rebels?" The mother blushed, and the men just before him, turning their heads at this childish inquiry, said: "There they are," pointing to the prisoners. "No, they are not the rebels," he replied, evidently thinking that the murderers of his father, and the destroyers of all their domestic happiness, must be some hideous and dreadful wild beasts; but on the continued reassurance of his mother, and the answer of the men themselves that they were really the rebels, he seemed to accept it as a possible fact, at which he put up his little hats to his face, and shrunk back with combined fear and astonishment.

The sorest point with these prisoners seemed to be that the Abolitionists wanted to free the negroes right among them, and make them equal to the whites. This they never would hear; if the negroes were all taken away, they would not care. "But," said I, "what would you do for laborers; you have not enough even now for all your work, and you have been sending to Africa, Virginia, and everywhere else to get more?" "Oh," said they, "we will do the work ourselves." I admitted that there would be a large number in the South who had never been in the habit of working before the war, but who had learned to do so since. "Oh, yes," they said, "one good thing about this war is that it will teach many of the rich, lazy fellows how to work and take care of themselves, which they never knew how to do before."

A Union officer coming along, said to a rebel: "Will you answer me one question? What are you fighting for?" "What are *yous*?" (yous) was the immediate reply of "Alabama," and some others. "That is not answering my question. I asked you first," said the officer, at which there were mutterings of "liberty bills," "Abolitionists," "unconstitutional," and some such expressions. "We are fighting for the rich man's n—gers," finally spoke up an intelligent-looking corporal, in a clear and decided voice. There were some "constitutional" mutterings against this, but it was entirely too feeble to neutralize the impression of truthfulness the first remark had made on all the crowd, Confederates and Unionists. "That is all you need to say," he remarked; "that short sentence covers the whole ground."

They seemed unanimous in the opinion if Jeff. Davis enlisted niggers to fight they would never go back again; but did not believe he was such a fool; and were surprised that we should do such a thing—could hardly believe it was possible until they actually met some regiments of black troops, who were so proud they would hardly speak to them, but laughed at them, and told them "it was their turn now." Alabama said, "He thought it a curse on the trouble was that both parties had got too proud, and had forgotten their Creator, and this was to humble them for it."

Submissionists Castigated by a Woman.

From the Mobile News.

A vacillating, temporizing Confederate in the present crisis, excites more loathing and contempt in the true heart than a vandal enemy. Although the mass of the people are grandly patriotic, still there are enemies in our midst who deserve the scathing anathemas of the press. "The bugle horn of liberty inspires not their craven spirits, the waves of a bloody sea soil not their dainty fingers nor tarnish their elegant garments. Some time ago I met a leading man of one of our interior towns, who told me: "If the enemy should possess this country, and we have to take the oath of allegiance, we shall get along better than we suppose." These, Messrs. Editors, were his very words, and you may be assured he received a withering response. I may know, too, who are hiding behind every miserable subterfuge to keep out of the army, who enjoy their ignoble ease, and "almighty dollars" on the verge of destruction, with keener zest than ever before. They recline on beds of roses, and feast luxuriously, unconscious of the frightful precipice which lies before them. I also know of persons with broad acres and troops of slaves, who have positively refused the only currency of their country in the payment of debts, and who seem to be oblivious of all the world besides. Yes, and my cheeks have tinged with the blush of shame to hear even women utter disgraceful sentiments. "I would be willing to have peace on almost any terms," said one. "I wish it was so that I could trade with the Yankee and get what I wanted," was the language of another. These things I have seen and heard, and therefore know them; but it is keenly humiliating to think that woman, who has been exalted during this struggle to a point beyond the records of history, should be so degraded.

One of your soldier correspondents speaks of the high place you occupy in the hearts of the soldiers, and says: "They will willingly submit to all their toils and privations, if the Press and people at home will only stand by them." Soldier friend, we will cheerfully render you all the kindness in our power, for you richly deserve it. Let it cheer your heart, for you and those of your companions in arms, to know that a sympathizing Press rings its clarion notes in your behalf; and a devoted band of sisters cherish you constantly in their hearts, and are emulous of ministering to your comforts. Many of them would esteem it a privilege even "to chase one starting tear away."

THE UNION MEETING FRIDAY.

In yesterday's edition the following speeches—of Senator WILSON and Hon. D. S. DICKINSON—were compulsorily omitted from the proceedings of the Union meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday evening. They will repay perusal as eloquent and instructive efforts in behalf of the Constitution and the Union.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

The President, after Mr. RAYMOND retired, introduced Hon. HENRY WILSON, who was warmly received. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: After listening, as you have to-night, to the admirable speech of your distinguished fellow-citizen, Gov. RAYMOND, I can hardly hope to say anything that will incite you to discharge the high duty you owe to your country in November next. When rebel cannon brought down the good old flag of our country that waved over Sumter, our country asked us to give to it all we had and all we hoped to be—to sacrifice party, to forget all of the past concerning party organizations and party educations, and to remember only that we had a country to protect and a nation to save. When I heard the intelligence that the blood of the men of Massachusetts reddened the streets of Baltimore, I resolved to forget all the claims of party, and to give to my country whatever I had to give in this contest. [Applause.] Twenty-four companies are in the field to-night, in face of the rebel legions, raised and organized by my efforts. More than two hundred officers have entered the service, bearing commissions secured by my influence, and I always forgot to ask what their political sentiments were. Since this rebellion broke upon the country, 5,725 military nominations have passed through the Military Committee, of which I am a member; that Committee, composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, never gave a divided political vote on a single one of these nominations. [Applause.] I came to you to-night, I can say in the sincerity of my heart, not to speak for the claims of any political party, but for that of our periled country. [Applause.] You of New-York have sent more than two hundred thousand of your sons to fight the battles of the Republic. You heard the glad music of their march as they moved away to the battle-field; you saw the glittering steel upon which they carried the fortunes of their country; you saw their banners as they fluttered away from your sight, and you asked Almighty God to be with and protect your heroes as they moved to the battle-field. They have borne the banners of the Republic bravely on many a battle-field. Many of them lie to-night under the sods of the rebel States; many of them are in the hospitals; many of them, wounded and maimed, have come back to you; but, thank God, thousands of them live to-night, and are ready to follow their old banners again to battle and to victory. You ask these sons of New-York that you have sent to the battle-field to bare their bosoms to the shot and shell of rebel cannon—to stand up bravely in the fire and blood of battle, and do the duty they owe their country, and you would not forgive your sons, your brothers, your dear and loved ones, if they should turn their backs upon the enemies of their country, and shrink from the path of duty, although it might be swept by rebel cannon. [Applause.] You have a duty to perform in November next as sacred as the duty your soldiers have to perform in the field, and let me say to you, you have no right to trifle with that duty. Your country asks you to go to the ballot-boxes in November, and give your vote so as to smite this rebellion [illegible]

[illegible] lic men of the country, who were true to it, sunk within them. Efforts were made to baffle the actions of the Government and to break down the influence [illegible] of the nation; but then it was that the soldiers under GRANT—[applause]—and the brave men who were serving under ROSECRANS—[great applause]—they who had made the field of Murfreesboro immortal in history—uttered their sentiments. They sent back to Illinois and Indiana resolution after resolution, branding those Democratic leaders in those States as traitors to their country. When I read the resolutions of these men who had served their country in the fire and blood of battle, I felt that the cause of the country was assured, and I said to those gentlemen on the floor of the Senate that they would cower and tremble and go down under the rebukes of their brave soldiers. And, gentlemen, from the time that these soldiers branded these men as traitors to their country, the friends of the Government have carried every election in every State of the Union, and I congratulate you on the glorious position our country occupies to-day. Within the last few weeks, Maine has given 18,000 majority for the Government; California sends nearly 20,000 majority; Kentucky gave 50,000 majority for unconditional Union; and now the great State of Pennsylvania, by 20,000 majority, has ranged herself alongside the Government—[applause]—and Ohio, by a majority you can hardly count—[applause]—has stamped the word traitor upon the brow of VALLANDIGHAM, and all the waters of the seas cannot wash it out. [Loud and prolonged applause.] Indiana is voting for the Government; Iowa has spoken by thousands for it; and in November, you, gentlemen, will carry the State of New-York. [Great applause.] We shall carry Maryland—carry it for the Government—carry it for the cause of emancipation; [loud applause,] and I think within three weeks from this time, we shall find that the twenty-four loyal States, (except, possibly, the State of New-Jersey,) [laughter and hisses,] will be in support of the Government.

Gentlemen, I believe that the 3d day of July last, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the army of MEADE rolled back the hosts of LEE, the star of the rebellion began to go down in eternal night, and the sun of the Union to ascend the Heavens. [Great applause.] I believe that it saved you here in the City of New-York from a rebellion that was only afterward a riot. [Applause.] The cause of our country to-night in the field is strong—powerful—and I tell you, gentlemen, that I have not any anxiety for our army in any part of the Union. [Applause.] And, now, gentlemen, what is our duty? Our duty at home is to banish from public life and public confidence the men who have been thwarting our country in this struggle for existence. You have put down a rebellion here in the City of New-York. You have tried many of these men, and sent them to the penitentiary; you have others yet to try; you are bringing down upon them the condemnation of the law. But I tell you, gentlemen, I have less condemnation in my heart, and in my reason for these rioters—these "friends" of HORATIO SEYMOUR, [cheers and laughter,] who murdered men, who burned asylums, who robbed and plundered—than I have for the men in the City and State of New-York who incited them to their deeds. [Applause.] You have here an Association called the "State Rights Association." That Association has been a nursery of treason here in the State of New-York; it has been addressed by gentlemen in speeches calculated to deceive and mislead the people of the City of New-York. That Association passed a resolution calling upon the Governor, when any act of the Federal Government should be performed that interfered with the sovereignty and jurisdiction of New-York, to use the forces of the State for the protection of her citizens, and then they resolved that the act called the Conscription act did interfere with the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and the Governor was called upon to protect the people from that oppressive measure. That act passed by the Congress of the United States to more equalize the military burdens of this people—that act, which discriminates in every line in favor of the poor and against the rich [illegible]

[illegible] diers in the field, in the face of the enemy, can turn back and feel that the heart of the Empire State throbs responsive to the Constitution and the Union [illegible] and a vigorous prosecution of the war. [Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The President, in response to loud calls for Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, said that their worthy Attorney-General had been lately beyond the lines of his jurisdiction, and he would now perhaps explain the cause. Mr. DICKINSON was received with that hearty applause which always greets his appearance. He said: It is the plainest proposition in the world, ladies and gentlemen, why the Attorney-General of the State of New-York went a little beyond his jurisdiction. He found there was a great criminal deserving prosecution and he was determined to prosecute him without any particular regard to lines. [Cheers.] About ten days since I stood, with my satchel in my hand, made up for a trip through central Ohio and Pennsylvania; for I greatly desired to see how my very feeble spear would sound upon the copper-like helmets of these two States. [Cheers and laughter.] By indisposition in my family, I was prevented from taking the whole trip, but by way of indemnifying myself for the loss of the whole, I went over into Northern Pennsylvania to practice a little. [Cheers.] I regard this as no mere political struggle. I have refused, from the beginning of this rebellion, to regard it as a political controversy. [Cheers.] I do not so regard it to-day, but look upon it as a great struggle for the national existence, and shall so treat it. When we see what great interests are at stake, when we remember that we are placed here as trustees to preserve this for posterity, then, if we do not rise to the dignity of the occasion, we deserve to be slaves. [Applause.] It is too late for argument upon this question. Every man, woman and intelligent child understands it—that it is a struggle, not between parties—it is a struggle between the greatest, the happiest, the wisest and the best Government that ever had an existence—the only great Government of equality upon the earth—and an infernal rebellion that is tugging at its throat and attempting to destroy it. [Cheers.] and I concur fully with the gentleman I heard speak, that I consider him a greater villain, if possible, who winks at this rebellion, and attempts to support it by indirection, than I do him who goes upon the battle-field and tries to slay your son that he may destroy the Government. [Applause.] This question may as well be met directly—it cannot be shuffled off—it concerns all alike; and I characterize him as an enemy to the country who attempts to rear up a political party upon this occasion, or who attempts to oppose the administration of the Government by thought, word or deed, directly or indirectly. [Cheers.] I know that the old honored Democratic name, that I have stood by so long, Summer and Winter, through all my mature existence, has been pressed into the service of politicians—not for the purpose of giving strength to this war on the part of the Government, but for the purpose of embarrassing, for the purpose of bringing demoralization, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the Federal armies, and for the real and true purpose of giving aid and encouragement to the enemy. [Cheers.] In short, the rebel army has its Northern wing to-day, fully and completely, in attempting to outflank the Administration. Where is the old Democratic party? In the army, and here, fighting our battles and discharging its duty, in staying the hands of the Administration; that is the Democratic Party. [Applause.] Names are not always things, remember. Now the Democratic Party is a party of opinion—it is a party of principles—not a party of men. It is a party of glorious traditions; it is a party of honored antecedents. But, remember, the Democratic Party was never made up of those who opposed the institutions of the country; nor did it get its position from its name. [illegible]

Mr. DICKINSON went on to show a vast contrast between the action of the Democratic party in the days of MADISON and ANDREW JACKSON, and the conduct of the so-called Democratic party of to-day. [illegible]

[illegible] ing to aid it, and its declarations for a vigorous prosecution of the war mean a vigorous prosecution of the war against the Administration, and not against [illegible] the rebellion. And now after having been overthrown by the National armies as they have been—after having been defeated and crippled in almost every loyal State in the Union, I ask what is to be done? I would like to see them bring their hordes together—the Northern wing and the Southern wing, the butternut color and the Copperhead; and they ought to be all gathered together and then Gov. SEYMOUR ought to deliver them an address [laughter;] and as it is well for gentlemen of the learning and cleverness of Gov. SEYMOUR to be classical if they can, I would recommend him to commence his speech in the language of MILTON's devil: "Friends and confederates, welcome!" My Democratic friends—and there are a great many of them honest, and the rank and file are misled and carried away by the name—now just come away from that. It won't answer the purpose; so quit following the name and follow the substance. It will be time enough to consider further questions, and, if need be, to follow the name again "when this cruel war is over." [Laughter.] Now, I ask again, what there is of this rebellion? A set of murderers and knaves who started off in a feint for the protection of Slavery. To be sure, they used that as a means for rallying their motley horde and raising excitement against the Northern citizens; but it was for power and plunder and murder that they started it. We hear a great deal said against Abolitionists. Now, I fought the Abolitionists manfully. So long as the South said Constitution, I said Constitution. But when they repudiated the Constitution, when they fired upon our glorious emblem, the Stars and Stripes—when they said arms, I said arms. [Applause.] And now as to their Slavery. Preserve, if you can, the Spring flowers from the blasts of Winter—preserve the pure frost through dog-days! [Laughter.] But when you talk of preserving the institution of Slavery—I say this for the benefit of all hands—remember that you may as well call spirits from the vasty deep, or attempt to raise the dead—you can't save it. [Great cheering.] I am as thoroughly for cutting it up now and disposing of it forever as I was for letting it alone before. It is gone—completely, thoroughly gone forever. [Applause.] We have great duties to perform, and we should perform them. Let us all act together—act together like men, not as politicians—Democrats, Whigs, Abolitionists, Republicans—whatever you please—act together as citizens having a great and common duty. Let us do our duty like men, high minded men,

"Who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain."

—[Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. DICKINSON's address, the meeting adjourned.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF REBELDOM.

A Description of Georgetown—The Early Days of the Rebellion—An Original Secessionist—High-handed Acts of the Rebels.

The following extracts from private letters, written by a resident of the South to a friend in the North, have been handed us for publication:

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

This town was one of the first fortified after the outbreak of the rebellion. Here MERRIMAN, the first sufferer from secession, was imprisoned for over a year, when he managed to escape to Washington, where he lately died in poverty, a martyr to the cause of liberty. Here were confined the sailors wrecked in the Burnside expedition, and here an attempt was made to incite the mob to hang them by that rascally traitor, LAFAYETTE or KATE BAXTER. The authorities protected the sailors, and BAXTER continued to run the blockade in the *Dixie, alias* the *Success*, until MERRIMAN escaped to the blockading squadron with such information as led to the capture of the *Success*. To the patriot's astonishment, the traitor, who had been the terror of all the Unionists of Georgetown, was received on the *Keystone State* as a gentleman, and admitted to the officer's mess, he declaring that when he was exchanged as a prisoner of war, and returned to South Carolina, no more Union men should escape, for he would see that they all were hung who refused to sustain the rebellion.

BAXTER's antecedents are what might be expected of such a man, and similar to those of many noted Secessionists of the present day. He was born near Cheraw, S. C. His father, BUCKLEY BAXTER, treated his slaves with cruelty, and finally murdered one of them under such aggravated circumstances, that to avoid punishment he fled to Mississippi. [illegible], the uncle of young BAXTER, took the lad and his sisters, and managed the estate left them by their mother with honest care, hoping to train the family into such habits as became their birth, for they were descended from one of the best families of the State. Young BAXTER was fitted for college under a tutor, and his uncle left home to arrange for his admission into one of the best institutions in the South. When he returned, he found his hopeful nephew had run away with a circus company, with whom he remained near a year, when he joined a set of gamblers in Charleston. When his estate was wasted, and his uncle refused supplies, he pretended to reform, and obtained a situation in a steam saw-mill belonging to [illegible]. Here he induced the employes to drink and gamble until he was discharged, when he apprenticed himself to a carpenter named [illegible], to whom he soon became such a terror that he was released from his indentures, and entered service on a pilot-boat called the *S. C. Baker*, and in a short time became the most notorious bully on the river—a man daring and desperate enough for any crime.

Of course, such a character eagerly embraced secession as an opening for his bloodthirsty and [illegible] nature. He went as First Lieutenant on the privateer *Sally*, and aided in capturing six Federal vessels, and with his share of the prize-money purchased the schooner *Dixie*, with which he captured three additional vessels, and then returned to Charleston, sold his cannon, and fitted the *Dixie* for a blockade runner, under the name of the *Success*, brought her to [illegible], loaded her with turpentine, and went to Nassau, returning with a cargo of powder and pig lead for the rebel army. He then went up the Black River for a load of turpentine, cotton, rice and peanuts, and sailed for St. John, N. B., but was captured by the *Keystone State*, and sent North, and now the Unionists of this locality are in constant fear that he may be exchanged, and return to deal murder among them, as he threatens.

But rebels are many of these Georgetown folks, and the fiercest of all are the preachers of peace—the clergymen. Rev. W. T. CAPERS, the Methodist minister, and Rev. [illegible], of the Episcopal church, did as much toward inciting to rebellion as the fiercest politician in the State. [illegible]

[illegible] Ferry—thirty miles. The Black and Waccamaw Rivers are navigable from fifty to sixty miles for vessels of twelve-feet draft. The bridge across the Great Pedee, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, can be reached by such boats as the *Planter* and *Darlington*. The banks of the river on both sides are one continuous swamp, varying from one to three miles in width, and completely inundated during the Winter season—thus rendering the erection of batteries impracticable, except at two places. So you see Georgetown would form a good basis for operations on the interior. Its occupation by Federal troops would also prevent the rebels from shipping their rice, large quantities of which are grown on the margin of the rivers. It would distract the attention and weaken the rebel army at Charleston, making it necessary for them to keep large forces at the different railroad bridges along the rivers and in the interior to protect their slave property, and prevent the United States forces from advancing; and if the Government desires to organize additional regiments of colored troops there is no better place for recruiting; for while Georgetown District contains about 28,000 inhabitants, 24,000 of them are slaves. The adjoining districts are also large slave-holding districts. The present force in the neighborhood consists of two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry and two batteries, with twelve pieces of artillery. May the Stars and Stripes soon wave above the spot, and order be restored to this unhappy State.

A book, said to be popular in the North, called *Life Among the Pines, or the South in Secession Times*, has reached me by accident. I read, and destroyed it, as the possession of such a work would imperil a man's safety in this locality. I recognize the author as one who has lived in this State at intervals for a number of years, but who cannot give a true picture of the South in "*Secession Times*," for he left at the very beginning of the outbreak. His descriptions are exaggerated, but mainly correct, except on the question of Slavery, where, like most Northern writers on the subject, he thinks excessive exaggeration needful, when, in fact, the truth would be sufficiently disagreeable. Among white and black, these stirring times have wrought tragedies which make the most highly-wrought picture of fiction pale in comparison. When will the end come? When shall the erring South know peace? When shall the dust and ashes fall from her head to be replaced by the olive-branch?

Unionists Still Left in the South—How the Conscription is Enforced—Refugees from Charleston.

CHERAW, S. C., Thursday, July 30, 1863.

DEAR C——: After a long period of absence and silence, at last I have heard from you—not by letter, as I hoped, but verbally, through L——, who has returned from the North in the hope of protecting his property. I fear he has done an unwise thing, for you know he was imprisoned for Union sentiments before he went North; and now that he has ventured back, I fear he may be arrested as a spy. If he is, rest assured I will do all in my power to protect him—but why did you let him return? I shall endeavor to persuade him to go North again, if possible—for he is so ardently a Unionist that he is always getting up secret associations, helping off refugees, or something dangerous in his present position.

He tells me you think us all disloyal here. You are mistaken; but many Unionists, myself among the number, have learned silence and prudence. I lately passed through North and South Carolina and Virginia, and have traversed those States twice in nine months, always avoiding as far as possible the cities and railroad lines; walking through the interior, carrying my valise, and resting at houses in retired places. Queer way of travelling, you will think, for one so fond of ease as I have always been; but anything to avoid the Confederate army; and the rule here is, when a man is found travelling without exemption papers, or with those of doubtful force, he is forthwith placed in the nearest regiment. I have exemption papers, purchased at a high price, but being suspected of Union views, do not care to test the legality of any exemption papers unnecessarily.

To show you that there is still much love for the Union in the South, let me assure you that in eleven successive nights, I stopped with as many different families, and found them all anxious for the restoration of the Union—not for love of it, save in two cases, but because they felt the oppression of the rebel military despotism, and longed for their former position of peaceful safety. All these families had male members in the Confederate army—two by volunteering, afterward deeply regretted, the others by conscription, which is enforced rigidly, and often cruelly. Some sad stories of the oppression of the rebels came to my ears, one of which I will relate, for you knew one of the parties concerned—I mean JULIE L. R., of the northern part of South Carolina. She was at school with you in Philadelphia, and there imbibed Anti-Slavery views, which she openly expressed on her return; but being a young, aristocratic and beautiful woman, her heresy was tolerated, though disliked. She had formed an attachment to a Southern gentleman, and was betrothed to him with the consent of her father. When the rebellion was yet in agitation, the whole R. family opposed secession with all their influence. JULIE was especially positive in declaring Secessionists traitors, and refusing to receive any who enlisted in the Confederate army. Friends urged the family to flee to the North, but old Mr. R. refused to leave until it was too late—he persistently believing that his State would not be mad enough to precipitate itself into war with the Government, and even when that was apparent, still hoped that the rebellion would soon be crushed. And when the imbecility of the Buchanan Administration left loyal Southerners unprotected, he at last sought to fly for refuge, but was prevented by the Vigilance Committee.

The two sons were twice conscripted, and evaded the service by procuring substitutes. The third time they found it impossible to obtain substitutes, and sought to escape—one of them being shot in the attempt, and the other was carried to the camp, where he was soon Court-martialed for utterly refusing to do military duty, and condemned to death. The father offered all his wealth to save his son, but was informed that it was already confiscated to the rebel Government, by his refusal to take the oath of allegiance [illegible]

[illegible] strong tendency to think and act with those whom they have always regarded as greatly superior in position and judgment. But let them come in contact with the Federal army, and they are abolitionized fast enough. Few, if any, Southern men like the Emancipation act, but they see its necessity; and, groaning under Confederate oppression, they prefer being freemen without their slaves than bondsmen with them.

The attack on Charleston has driven many refugees from that city hither for safety. This reminds me you are not familiar with Cheraw. It is located on the Great Pedee, about 120 miles from its mouth, and is the head of steamboat navigation. In times of peace, it is a place of some importance as a shipping point for the surrounding country, large quantities of cotton being annually shipped hence to Charleston, by steamboat, *via* Georgetown. The Great Pedee is navigable at all seasons of the year for boats drawing from five to eight feet of water, and the town may yet become an important military post. These Charleston refugees are the most bitter Secessionists I have ever seen. The women are especially virulent. They profess a firm faith in the ability of the city fortifications to resist the attack—but there is great uneasiness. The late news from Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Gettysburgh has cast a gloom over all rebeldom. The journals insist that LEE was conqueror at Gettysburgh, but the people will not believe it; if a victory, it was at such a price as the South cannot afford to pay, for all available men are now in the army, and the army is getting discouraged; they fought with the desperation of despair at Gettysburgh, and came back convinced that it is useless to resist the vast masses of men and superior means which the Government possesses. The fall of Charleston cannot be doubted—if Vicksburgh fell, Charleston cannot resist, and with it falls much of the Confederate prestige. Its fall would have greater moral effect through the South than even the loss of Richmond. The slaves are kept down with great severity, and fearful punishments are inflicted on those who venture to express hope of freedom, or sympathy with the Union cause. Lately a conspiracy to revolt was discovered, and the ringleaders punished by hanging and burning. Only one met with the terrible penalty of the stake, he being the originator of the plot, a most intelligent mulatto man, who has acted as overseer for years, one considered especially trustworthy.

We are greatly deficient in clothing and luxuries, but are well supplied with most of the necessaries of life. We cannot starve, while beef, rice, and corn are abundant.

I have not told you much political news, for it would be stale before this reaches you; but L—— says you are interested in all that relates to our social life under present circumstances, and are anxious to know the feeling of the people regarding reconstruction; believe me, it will be hailed with joy on any terms, though, of course, the South will struggle hard to retain Slavery as she formerly possessed it in the Union; but I believe that, even without it, many think the South happier in the old federation than under the present oppressive Government. But whether this question be decided for or against our favorite institution, Slavery must rapidly crumble away. Those who sought to strengthen it gave it a death-blow. You may be surprised that I write this, for you know me as a slaveholder, firm in my faith in the right of the institution; but I cannot be blind to facts. ***

The Alabama at Cape Town.

The Salem *Register*, of Oct. 12, prints a long letter from a trustworthy young man in Cape Town to his parents in Salem, giving an account of the reception of the *Alabama* at Cape Town, and the feeling which her presence excited among the Americans at that place. We make copious extracts, which will be found of much interest:

"After looking along the deck, (she is flush fore and aft,) an officer came up and offered to show us the ship, to which we assented. First, he showed us the effect of the *Hatteras'* shot, of which all are very proud; there were the two big holes in the smoke-stack, roughly patched, new pieces let into the deck, [illegible]

[illegible] about the streets, with a terrible hang-dog look. Hurrah! hurrah!! hurrah!!! I feel thankful to God for this, and shall pray it may be the beginning of the end."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President of the United States, in view of the speedy expiration of the term of service of a portion of the soldiers of the Republic, yesterday issued a Proclamation calling for *three hundred thousand volunteers*. In case the quota required of each State is not raised by volunteering, a draft will be ordered to make up the deficiency.

Our latest reports from the Army of the Potomac advise us that since Thursday no field operations have occurred. The heavy rain on Friday put a stop to movements on both sides, and the haze and fog shut out the view from the signal corps of the opposing armies. The general impression of those best informed seems to be, that our position was thoroughly reconnoitred by the enemy on Thursday, and, becoming satisfied that it was impregnable, LEE determined to move rearward. His decision was probably influenced by the fact that the Rappahannock was rapidly rising, in consequence of the rain, and the forwarding of supplies was, therefore, in danger of being interfered with. Our troops are equally well posted for an advance or an attack. It was reported in Washington yesterday, that the enemy were in force, particularly with cavalry, upon the Upper Potomac, and were preparing to cross over into Maryland. A reconnoissance resulted in establishing the incorrectness of the rumor.

Correspondence from New-Orleans to the morning of the 10th inst. informs us that Gen. BANKS has taken the field, and that the Nineteenth Army corps reached Vermillion River, a few miles south of Vermillionville, the morning of the 9th. It was thought that there would be no delay in crossing. There was sharp skirmishing, and some prisoners were taken from the enemy. Their loss is not known. Lieut.-Col. COWAN, of the Third Texas cavalry, was wounded.

The Jackson *Mississippian* of Oct. 6 has been received at Memphis, containing an account of a recent fight on the Big Black, in which the rebels, after having been driven back, received reinforcements and compelled the Union men to retreat across the river.

A Memphis dispatch furnishes additional proof of the duplicity of the rebels. Many of the prisoners captured in the fight at Colliersville, Tenn., had in their pockets oaths of allegiance and passes through our lines, which they had obtained by swearing to their loyalty. Only the most stringent measures and summary punishment can teach these villains the sanctity of an oath.

Three men, formerly members of the Memphis police, have been arrested in that city for being concerned in the burning of Mississippi steamboats. Lists of all the boats on the river were found in their possession, and memoranda of the price to be paid for destroying them. A Military Commission will try the prisoners.

On Saturday night, the 10th inst., the rebels surrounded four companies of the Second Illinois cavalry at Hernando, Miss., and made them prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

A portion of JOE JOHNSTON'S force, 8,000 to 15,000 strong, under RUGGLES, CHALMERS and LEE, have been threatening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in the vicinity of Germantown and Colliersville. On Sunday a force under CHALMERS attacked the garrison at Colliersville, driving them into their fortifications. During the fight Major-Gen. SHERMAN and Staff, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Regulars, arrived on a train *en route* to Corinth. They disembarked, engaged the enemy, and repulsed him with considerable loss.

The loss of rebel railroad stock at Grenada, Miss., was quite as serious as the most extravagant estimate made it appear. A letter to the Mobile *Register*, after stating the various removals this property was subjected to by the advance of our forces, says that there had been accumulated at Grenada the rolling stock and machinery of five important railroads, viz.: the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi and Tennessee, New-Orleans and Jackson, Jackson and Vicksburgh, and the Mississippi Central. The property was valued at millions of dollars.

Gen. SCOTT *expresses* his great disappointment in Gen. MCCLELLAN; don't understand why Gen. GRANT should have turned out so smart; and sets down Gen. LEE as the greatest military man of the war. Gen. SCOTT is in better health; he promenades down the Fifth-avenue, New-York, stately and strong and solus.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says that Gen. HERRON is now at his brother's residence in the vicinity of that city, quite ill from swamp fever and chronic diarrhœa, contracted in Louisiana.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been again arrested by the rebels and sent to Richmond for imprisonment, it is supposed on account of his having received and entertained Federal officers at his house. He was paroled by them a short time since, after a year's imprisonment at Salisbury, N. C.

The President has granted a respite of one week to Dr. WRIGHT, of Norfolk, whose execution was to have taken place on Friday last, for the unprovoked murder of a Union officer some months since.

Breadstuffs were less freely dealt in on Saturday at reduced prices. Provisions opened briskly, but closed heavily. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was more active and firmer. Hay, Hops, Leather and Tobacco were in good demand. Cotton was quiet and unsettled. Freights exhibited less animation. There were 628 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

THE REBELS AND THEIR VISIONS.—The Richmond *Dispatch* has a wonderful account of an astonishing atmospherical phenomenon, which was lately witnessed near Lewisburgh, Va., by a "truthful gentleman," "four respectable ladies," "a servant-girl," "eight or ten pickets," and "many citizens." The truth of a circumstance may be established, according to the Scriptures, out of the mouths of two or three witnesses, but in this case we have sixteen witnesses, and "many others," so that the sights they certify to cannot well be disputed. These persons beheld the movement of a grand panorama through the upper regions, consisting of "immense numbers of rolls resembling cotton or smoke, which passed through the air and over the hills rapidly, yet in beautiful order and regularity." Suddenly the scene was changed from the air above, and it is certified that "thousands of (apparently) human beings (men) came in view, traveling in the same direction as the rolls, marching in good order some thirty or forty in depth, moving rapidly—'double-quick'—and commenced ascending the sides of the almost insurmountable hills opposite, and had the look peculiar to men ascending a steep mountain. There seemed to be a great variety in the size of the men, some were very large, whilst others were quite small. Their arms, legs and heads could be distinctly seen in motion. They seemed to observe strict military discipline, and there were no stragglers. There was uniformity of dress, loose white blouses or shirts, with white pants, and were without guns, swords or anything that indicated 'men of war.' On they came through the valley and over the steep hill, crossing the road, and finally passing out of sight, in a direction due north from those who were looking on."

As we cannot doubt circumstances so well verified as these, the next thing is to interpret the meaning of the vision. The innumerable rolls resembling cotton which passed rapidly through the air, were symbolical, and indicated to the truthful gentleman, the four respectable ladies, the ten pickets and many citizens, who saw them, and to the remaining people and pickets of the Southern Confederacy who did not see them, that the reign of King Cotton had suddenly passed away forever; while the thousands upon thousands of men who were beheld marching with strict military discipline, on the double-quick, "traveling in the same direction as the rolls," may be interpreted, according to the laws of hermeneutics, as distinctly symbolizing that the power of the armies of the Southern Confederacy is following in the wake of King Cotton himself, and passing away forever on the double quick. It will be observed that the human masses swept out of sight in a "direction due north;" but we think that the interpretation of this circumstance, like the interpretation of so many other circumstances in visions, goes by contraries, and that the rebel armies are really to be understood as rushing in a direction due south, to drown themselves in the Gulf of Mexico. The fact that there were no stragglers, and that all the troops were dressed in white, and carried neither guns nor swords, shows how complete, as well as rapid, is to be the annihilation of the supporters of the rebellion.

The Opposition Party in New-York.

Rats are said to leave a ship which has become "extra hazardous," and we should not be surprised to find the *Opposition Party* of this State quietly getting their platform out of sight. Since the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, some of the planks are becoming very shaky. The whole thing, in fact, is shuckeling and bids fair to go to the bottom in the November gales.

We caution the people of this State to keep watch of these movements. Let them not be cheated again by false pretences. The real question is, will New-York sustain the Government in a vigorous prosecution of this war? No half-way support, but a square Yes or No.

The Opposition Party are slippery and dextrous, but now and then they show themselves in their true colors, and make a record which lasts.

On the 3d of June last, after weeks of preparation, they came together in an assemblage in this City which their papers claimed contained forty thousand people. It was formidable by numbers, and spoke with the potential voice of a great party. All the magnates of the opposition in this vicinity attended it, or sent letters to it. It was designed to be a grand demonstration of the Opposition, and to utter the united opinions of that party. The proceedings were published at length in the papers of the day. One of the active and leading spirits of that Convention has put the whole in pamphlet form for use this Fall, and is circulating it under the title of "Proceedings of the Great Peace Convention, held in the City of New-York, June 3, 1863." It is quite a formidable pamphlet in size, and we have used it to make certain extracts from the minutes of the Convention. The doings of the Convention were the deliberate acts of the Opposition, made in the most formal manner, and given to the world as the *principles* of that party. Take a look at the resolutions "unanimously" adopted. For instance.

"*Resolved*, That under the Constitution, there is no power in the General Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force.

Resolved, That the war, in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily consume all the elements of Union, and should be stopped at once.

Resolved, That we protest against the cowardly, despotic and inhuman act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people—Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. We protest against it in the name of liberty, in the name of humanity, in the name of WASHINGTON. We hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of the act by electing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as the next Governor of that State."

All these resolutions, and many more of the like kind, passed without the faintest "No," and, as the Democratic organs stated, "with deafening applause."

In the history of the proceedings given in this pamphlet we find the following statement, and it is a fair account of the *spirit* of that Convention:

"When that part of the address was read relating to the impossibility of subjugating the South, the deepest feeling was manifested, with cries of 'The South can never be conquered.' At the mention of LINCOLN'S name groans came from all parts of the hall; and when his coadjutor, BURNSIDE, was named, the audience required the passage to be read three times, amid groans and imprecations. Gen. MCCLELLAN was then loudly cheered. The sentiment was applauded repeatedly, that 'no Democrat could indorse the war.' When Dr. BRADFORD read the phrase 'Proclaim for peace,' the hall presented the wildest confusion, men rising in their seats and waving their hats and handkerchiefs with shouts and cries of 'Peace! peace!'"

Look at some of the speeches made to that assembly. Look, for instance, as a *moderate* one, at that of A. C. NIVEN, whom the opposition party have recently nominated for State Senator from the Eleventh District, and who is now their candidate.

"We have met to speak of the *termination* of the war. Is there any man here who wishes to see it continued? [Cries of 'No, no.'] Has there not been enough of treasure expended, blood spilt, widows and orphans made, to carry on this war for the purpose of political demagogues? Is it not time for the people to say, 'Not one cent more of treasure, not one drop more of blood—[great applause]—to carry on this unconstitutional war?' [Continued applause.] What is this war for? ['Nigger, nigger, nigger.'] Yes, this war is for him, and we have had enough of it."

All the speeches were in this vein—all the resolutions denunciatory of the Government, and defiant. The leaders of the party called the rebels their *brethren*—said they sympathized with them, and hated the tyranny of "ABE LINCOLN, and his minions." One of these Copperheads—the former Senator from the First District—openly exhorted the assembly to resist the draft, and sound the trumpet for mob violence, as follows:

"When I ask you to step forward and defend your liberty, the people tell me to wait for the ballot-box. I ask you what it is worth if we have not the freedom of the people? It is high time that the citizens of New-York in their majesty and manhood should trample down under their feet this violation of their constitutional rights. Have the powers of the Democratic party become impaired? ABE LINCOLN, with his menials has determined to deprive you of your liberties. [Hisses.] But say you will not submit to it, and you will not submit to it. [Prolonged applause.]"

And so on—urging them to resist the law; not wait for the ballot-box, but crush the tyrant at once.

"Is Mr. LINCOLN the Government," shouts one of their orators. [Page 39.] "Are six foot and two inches of ill-shaped bones covered with a mass of wrinkled and badly compacted flesh, the Government of the United States? God in Heaven, are such creatures our Government? [No; down with them.] To denounce all this damnable machinery of despotism is called opposing the Government. Well, Sir, the man who will not oppose it is a traitor both to God and man."

And they did oppose it. The mob which these men called for came. The City is now paying some of the bills. But who shall pay for the dead men whom these rioters sent to bloody graves?

It would be easy to fill this entire paper with proceedings of that Convention similar to the extracts above. And that same party is in the field this Fall with their ticket. They have made a juggled platform, but they are the same men who met in June to advise violence, and who met again in July to perpetrate it. They are the *Peace Party*. If they have changed the opinions which they proclaimed in June, when and where did they make the change? Give us the proof that the men who, in June last, said "Not a drop more of blood for this war," have been converted and are now "War Democrats." One of them at the June meeting tells the Convention (page 41:) "To our mind War Democrat has as sensible a meaning as black white man."

If those men intend now to sustain the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, it is a conversion as remarkable as that of St. Paul, and we want to have them tell us when they experience this great change of mind.

Let the loyal men of New-York watch the *Opposition Party* closely. Study their record and try them by their acts. They are to-day what they avowed themselves in June to be. If they dared they would again plunge our City into anarchy and give it up to general pillage and massacre.

Volunteers Called For.

It will be seen that the President has issued a proclamation calling for the voluntary enlistment of three hundred thousand fresh troops for our army. We earnestly hope that this call will be immediately and heartily responded to by the people, though it is not based on the immediate necessity for the service of these troops because of any special emergency. The first and indeed the only special reason set forth by the President for the new demand is, that "the terms of service of part of the volunteer forces will expire during the coming year." This of itself is reason enough. The lines of the rebellion are contracted, many of its strongholds have fallen, and its forces and power are greatly diminished from what they were; but it still controls a vast section, still possesses great armies, and is still tenacious of life and determined upon success. It would be a critical thing for the country to permit its armies to dwindle down at this time, and would certainly imperil all our gains. Even though ROSECRANS had defeated BRAGG at Chattanooga—even though MEADE had met and discomfited LEE on the Rapidan—even though Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Wilmington were in our hands—it would not be safe to permit our armies to lose their strength. We should still have heavy bodies of rebels posted through the rebel States, at points from the James River to the Mississippi, and even beyond it. We should still have our stupendous conquests to secure and retain; and we should still have to show a front of power in the midst of a rebellious and disaffected population.

The President has chosen a resort to volunteering instead of a new draft. We hope that events will approve of his selection, and that the patriotism of the nation will stimulate it to fill up voluntarily the ranks of the nation's army. But he announces that if any State shall fail to raise its quota under this call, a draft will be made in such State at the beginning of next year.

The Negro Soldier Question.

The opposition which was made at first to the employment of negroes in our armies, has all but passed away, as indeed it could not fail to do, for it was founded in great part upon erroneous views as to their capacity, which have been entirely dissipated by a little experience. But that there should have been such opposition at all, will always be one of the singular features of the history of the rebellion. One would have thought the employment of negroes in the army during the Revolution and the war of 1812, and their constant employment in the navy, would have prevented the rise of any such feeling.

There is another feature about the matter which is also notable. It has been found easiest to make use of the negroes by forming them into separate regiments and companies. It would not be possible to employ them if they were to be introduced into the ranks of our armies indiscriminately. But in the Revolution this was just the reverse. There were numbers of negro soldiers who stood in the ranks with their white fellow citizens on many a hard fought field, beginning with the battle of Bunker Hill, where PETER SALEM, the colored man, spoken of by Mr. EVERETT in his address on the inauguration of the statue of Gen. WARREN, shot Maj. PITCAIRN, of the British marines; and there never seems to have been any opposition to it at all. But there was very heavy opposition to the formation of separate bodies of negro troops, and in many of the States, as Col. LAURENS, who went to South Carolina with a project for raising such battalions, wrote to Gen. WASHINGTON, "the single voice of reason was drowned by the howlings of a triple-headed monster, in which prejudice, avarice and pusillanimity were united." Still, such regiments were formed and did good service—as witness the Rhode Island regiment of blacks—but the instances were few; while in almost all, if not in every one of the States, colored soldiers, not only of the free men, but of those who had been slaves, were received into the ranks of their white regiments without objection. It is possible that one reason for this latter fact may be found in that *absence* of personal repugnance for the negro, which the Southerners have always claimed, and which they have often pointed to as a proof of the excellence of the "institution." Most of the States during the Revolution being Slave States, might be subject to the same influences as our Slave States now, and freed from prejudices to which these also claim that they are not exposed; and the history of this war will prove, we have no doubt, that from the first there have been cases of negroes fighting in the ranks of the rebellion. Not, however, in any such numbers, as the muster rolls of the Revolution would show. And the reason of this is manifest. Our fathers fought in the Revolution for freedom. That was the sign by which they must conquer. That was emblazoned amid the glories of the banner under which they fought. And feeling this great truth pulsating in their every heart-beat, they could not but look kindly upon the effort of any slave to make himself a freeman among freemen, by offering his life as readily as they were offering theirs for their common country.

But with the rebels it is the reverse. They have set Slavery as the foundation-stone of their Government. They have plunged into rebellion and crime of all sorts in defence of Slavery. The liberty which they claim to be fighting for is a liberty to enslave others. They declare their Confederacy to be "a God-sent missionary" to teach "Slavery, Subordination and Government." We, on the other hand, fight on different conditions. All the logic of the struggle leads us more and more toward universal freedom. Every dollar spent, every drop of blood shed, is an argument in this direction, and leaves behind an influence which leads us to take a bolder stand and more decided measures for freedom to each and to all. The bravery of the black man has already silenced the opposition to these regiments.

England in Dahomey.

There is a little spot on the west coast of Africa, the geographical extent of which does not exceed two hundred miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, and the population of which comes within two hundred thousand, and yet this morsel of territory should possess more interest in the eyes of Americans than all the rest of that great continent together. It is the kingdom of Dahomey, the dominion of the great BAD-JA-HUNG, the "King of Kings," as he is styled by his loving lieges, and the seat of the slave trade. The kingdom of Dahomey boasts but one principal city, that of Abomey, a place of fifty thousand inhabitants, and the residence of the King. To this city but few white men have ever penetrated, the first of whom was Mr. LAMB, an Englishman, about seventy-five years ago, who has been followed by about half-a-dozen more of the same nation at different periods, and by one American. To this little corner of the earth the loving attention of England has of late been directed in a remarkable way. We know, of course, that enterprising John Bull has been thrusting his commercial proboscis into every part of the world for the last score of years, doing his best to smell out cotton, and especially putting it into Africa, but we cannot believe that any such motive controls his desire to look into the affairs of King BAD-JA-HUNG, because he knows well that only a very small quantity of that article is cultivated in his sable majesty's dominions, and that of a very bad quality, and Bull never yet did undertake to teach those whom he loves anything, rather preferring to find them producing what he wants ready to his hand. Therefore it cannot be cotton. That point being settled, we will take his own account for it, which is philanthropy. Looking around the world for some eligible spot whereon to bestow the overboiling of this virtue, John Bull spies the kingdom of his brother of Dahomey, the spot whereon is cultivated, not cotton, but a business in *wool*, or rather in human bones; and surely to crush out this business would be a sublime ambition, and would save the expense of a fleet upon that coast. To achieve this end we hear occasionally of the battering down of a coast factory or barracoon, and in the next breath of the sending an Envoy to BAD-JA-HUNG, in full toggery of gold lace, and loaded with presents, who stays a week or two with the King, hob-nobs and knocks the cup, compliments his wives, and admires the five thousand Amazons of his body-guard, looks into his finances, counts up his profits in the Slave trade, makes him an offer in shillings, pence, et cetera, to abandon it, which offer is invariably refused with a high order of diplomacy, and comes away brimming with wonderful stories of this really most wonderful nation of Africa. Of course it is not to be supposed that the labors of England will stop here, and as a consequence, she is at this moment quietly looking around to see how to hammer a little common sense and morality into the thick skull of her brother of Dahomey, and this she is preparing to do by her agents upon the coast, who are looking into the best methods of attack and defence, for it will be no small job to invade a warlike people who keep a standing army of twelve thousand men and women, which can at any time be increased to *forty thousand*, and who are skilled in the use of the musket, and somewhat in the arts of war. It is therefore doubtful if England will attempt to land men enough on the seaboard to make an attack from the south; a plan that would require at least ten thousand troops. Her mode will rather be to send light draft steamers to the Lagos, a river to the eastward of Dahomey, and navigable one hundred miles from its mouth, to carry a couple of thousand or more men to Abe-ku-e-tah, and following out the traditional policy of England in wars with savages, enlist that people under her banners to destroy the Dahomians, after which she can at her leisure destroy the Abe-ku-e-tahs, who are themselves slave traders, and are governed by a King, placed on the throne by the Portuguese traders, whose barracoons lie principally to the eastward of the Lagos. This is the only mode by which England can with safety advance into Dahomey, and break up the Slave-trade in that part of Africa, or rather drive it to another locality; for so long as the demand exists, so long will there be found negro Kings to supply it, either upon the west or east coast, or from some part of the world where the human cargoes can be had.

This end having been accomplished, the next duty of John Bull will be to make his philanthropy pay—a duty that will require little effort. With the subjugation of Dahomey and the adjacent country, he will have in his hands one of the richest palm-oil districts in the world. He will have almost the entire control of the ivory market, and of the African trade in hides, to say nothing of its gold products, which have never yet been explored, but have under the lazy labor of the blacks, yielded richly, and may possibly be as full of auriferous wealth as California or Australia. In a word, England, upon conquering this little patch of land, will have in hand the garden of Africa, and will control the trade of the continent. And that is what England wants in Dahomey.

A New Phase of the Polish Question.

In the course of his speech at Blairgowrie on international affairs, Earl RUSSELL favored his hearers with a new aspect of the Polish question. "The conditions," said he, "which are contained in the treaty of Vienna, and by which Russia obtained the kingdom of Poland, have not been complied with, and without the conditions of the tenure, the title itself can hardly be upheld." The British Foreign Secretary uttered many excellent things on the occasion alluded to, but this is not of them. There are in fact almost as many fallacies as words in that extract. A person not acquainted with modern European history, would be apt to infer, from Earl RUSSELL'S statement, that the Grand Duchy of Warsaw was a fief which the munificence of the Congress of 1815 bestowed on the First ALEXANDER; and that the Treaty of Vienna was an instrument of extraordinary sanctity, for contemning which Russia should be held criminal. But whoever would draw any such inference from his Lordship's language would be far from the truth. Why, two hundred thousand Russian troops occupied the Duchy at the time, and Europe merely confirmed to the Czar what she had no power to withhold; while, as for the Treaty of Vienna, it is at this day of no more validity than an old almanac.

What one provision of this vaunted Treaty has been observed? By it the BONAPARTE dynasty was excluded from the throne of France, yet a BONAPARTE now reigns there. By it the independence and integrity of the Republic of Cracow, were guaranteed, yet the Republic of Cracow has been absorbed into the Russian empire. By it Belgium was guaranteed to the Netherlands, Lombardy to Austria, the Two Sicilies to the Bourbons, yet Belgium is at present the realm of VICTORIA'S uncle; Lombardy and the Two Sicilies are provinces of the Italian monarchy; and the Bourbons are in exile. The British Foreign Secretary might as well in fact have declaimed about the virtue of a harlot, as about the sanctity of the Treaty of Vienna. Russia has doubtless been a violater of that Treaty, but she has sinned in company; for France, and Austria, and England, her three accusers, have in their turn done violence to it likewise. Of course, treaties should be respected, yet it is not for those who have violated them with impunity to menace their partners in the deed.

Peculiar stress is laid on the conditions in the Treaty of Vienna, which refer to Poland, but were not those conditions as much outraged by the extinction of the Republic of Cracow, as by the abrogation of the Constitution of the Polish Kingdom? Yet, we find Austria associated with the inquisitors as if she was guiltless. According to the doctrine of Earl RUSSELL, every State deriving title to territory from treaties, cancels that title by the violation of the imposed conditions; but, in this case, what becomes of Austria's title to Gallicia?

Earl RUSSELL is however wrong in assuming that Russia refuses *absolutely* to abide by the terms of the Treaty of Vienna. Russia refuses to treat with the Polish insurgents while in arms, or to make concessions which would not satisfy them; but if they will return to their allegiance, and accept those concessions as the basis of peace, she has offered to confer on Poland all the franchises which the "six points" claim for her. She is charged with delinquency in England, while doing precisely what England would do in similar circumstances. If Ireland, for instance, were in revolt, what would be the policy of Earl RUSSELL'S government? Would it parley with the Irish? Would its first labor be to conciliate them? Not so; but its cry would be "Let us crush the insurrection; let us extirpate the atrocious rebels." Nor could the intervention of all the Powers of Europe induce that Government to swerve from its course.

But even should the Western Powers act on the suggestion of his Lordship, and proclaim the Czar's title to Poland invalid, the consequences would not be very disastrous. There are other titles to empire than those which treaties confer, and without which the latter would have little strength. Possession is a good title, as the world goes, and the power to keep possession is a still better one. These are the titles by which France holds Algeria, and England India. These are also the real titles, in virtue of which Russia holds Poland, and by virtue of which she will continue to hold it as long as they exist, though the Treaty of Vienna were committed to the flames, as it has already been practically torn to pieces.

The French journals, affected by the defiant tone of the Gortschakoff dispatches, applaud loudly the declaration of Earl RUSSELL, and are clamorous for the appearance of a formal manifesto announcing, on the part of the allies, that the articles of the treaty which guarantee her Polish provinces to Russia, are henceforward void and of no effect. But if this is the only punishment which the Governments of the Western Powers dare venture to inflict on Russia for her disregard of these articles, it will be more to their honor to leave matters as they are.

If the Anglo-Gallic diplomatists have been forced to retire baffled from the arena of controversy, the fault has been their own. They entered the lists, apparently unacquainted with the real nature of the question at issue. They began with demanding from Russia the restoration of certain constitutional privileges to a fragment of ancient Poland, at a time when the Poles themselves were in arms to battle for the independence of the original kingdom in its integrity, and denouncing all idea of compromise. Hence it was easy for GORTSCHAKOFF to demonstrate that practical concession could be of no avail, and that his master was justified in refusing it. Under the circumstances, the defeat of the Western diplomatists was inevitable.

MR. KEYSER'S *Acceptance of the Nomination for Register*.

The following letter was written by JOHN H. KEYSER, the present Register of the City and County, to the Chairman of the Union Convention, by which he was re-nominated. Mr. KEYSER has discharged the duties of his office with a degree of ability, integrity, industry and courtesy which entitle him to a reelection aside from all political considerations. He is a thoroughly loyal and hearty supporter of the Government, and carries a most excellent judgment as well as great zeal and energy into his political as well as his official action. He will have a zealous and effective support outside the lines of the party which has put him in nomination:

REGISTER'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to tender my thanks through you to the Union County Convention for the flattering testimonial of their confidence, as expressed in a unanimous renomination for the important and honorable position of Register of the City and County of New-York.

While I appreciate the honor your Convention has conferred on me, I beg to assure you that I was at all times willing to stand aside for any candidate who, in the judgment of my fellow-citizens, could have done more to promote the success of the Union cause, and even now, in accepting your nomination, I beg to assure you that whenever my friends consider that I can better serve the great cause in which we are engaged by retiring, I will cheerfully do so. I feel that this is no time for individual interests to stand in the way of the salvation of the country. It is the duty of every loyal and patriotic citizen to be willing to make sacrifices to sustain the National Administration in its efforts to save the country in this its hour of trial, and I trust I shall not be found wanting in the performance of my duty. Again thanking you for the honor you have done me, I remain respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN KEYSER.

To ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esq., Chairman of the Union County Convention.

OUR YOUNG ARTISTS.—Among the many varieties of talent which our civil war is developing, in the different branches of literary and artistic endeavor, it is with satisfaction that we recognize the very rapid progress toward the highest reputation and excellence of young Mr. THOMAS NAST, whose inimitable political caricatures are so widely and deservedly popular. The events of the great struggle have furnished his prolific crayon with abundant subjects, and the pages of *Harper's Weekly* and other illustrated papers are, now, continually enriched with the productions of his taste and skill. Mr. NAST is but in the commencement of his career, yet already ranks among the most successful of our artistic aspirants.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Provost-Marshal of Williamsburgh Assassinated—Respite to Dr. Wright, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Lieut. DISOSWAY, the Provost-Marshal of Williamsburgh, Va., was shot yesterday by Private BOYLE, of the First New-York Mounted Rifles. A day or two ago, Private BLAKE stabbed Private RANSON, both of the First New-York Mounted Rifles. The two assassins are closely confined in Fort Magruder. Their victims died in a few minutes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 16.

To-day was appointed for the execution of Dr. WRIGHT, of Norfolk, but news reached there this morning that a respite of one week had been granted him by the President.

The steamer *De Molay*, from New-York, arrived this afternoon.

No flag of truce from City Point yet.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The aggregate jobbing trade of the city during the week has been large, at advancing prices for most staple articles. New-Orleans sugars 12c.

The books of the Custom-house show that during the first nine months of the present year 8,700 passengers departed from the State, and 26,000 came into it.

The three leaders of the schooner *Chapman* privateers have been convicted and sentenced. The balance of the prisoners arrested on that vessel, numbering sixteen, have been discharged on swearing allegiance to the Government.

Cars commenced running to-day for the first time over the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, as far as the Santa Clara County line.

THE POOR AND THE RICH.

A Lesson from the July Riots.

The smoke of the riot has long passed away; the leading rioters were either punished by the Courts or are now awaiting trial; Law was asserted and the draft executed with perfect order and quiet and we have come back apparently to the old order of things. Yet no one can doubt that a terrible shock has been given to the public confidence which once prevailed, and new dangers have been revealed to many minds hitherto careless of them. The more the interior nature of the dreadful outbreak is investigated, the more do certain features appear which were not much dwelt upon in the public papers—whether from the preoccupation of a certain theory of the riot or from prudential motives. The writer of this, from the nature of his occupations, had especial opportunities for knowing something of the passions and expressions current among the mob during the dreadful days of their rule.

There is no doubt, of course, that the ignorant laboring people had been played upon by wicked demagogues and unprincipled presses for months before, to stimulate them against the Government and the execution of the draft. There is every probability also that agents and friends of the South did their best to stir up an outbreak, and when once it began, were prepared to lead the crowd toward the most important military points of the City. The old vulgar and ignorant hate of the negro by the lowest classes of the City, as a possible competitor in labor, came in addition to give a direction to the brute rage of the mob. But the essential character of the outbreak was not in any of these things or caused by them. It was, in fact, *a movement of the lowest poor against the property of the well-off*—especially called forth, indeed, by the $300 provision, as excepting the favored classes from dangers and labors to which they were to be exposed, but just as likely to have been aroused by any other great cause. It was an explosion of jealousy and suspicion and hatred, (which have long been apparent to those familiar with the degraded classes, but which have lain dormant,) against the favored and the rich. The cries and talk of the crowd and among the poorer people since show this. Frequently where a man of decent dress was seen in the disturbed districts, he was fallen upon and beaten or robbed, with the shout, "There goes a $300 man!" Even now a respectable coat in some quarters is saluted with that cry. One gentleman's gardener refused to work during the riot, saying that "they were going to change things over there now, and he expected to have this property!" The servants in many houses were insolent or disobedient, and talked of "their turn coming now," and "all the fine things not going to the rich after this." Those who mingled with the mob report a great many such phrases as these, "We'll try the brown-stone fronts now and see how they like that!" "The boot is on the other leg now!" "They've lorded it over us long enough, d— 'em!" "The poor are going to have their rights!" and innumerable expressions of the same kind. The immediate and tremendous assault on *property* made in those few days is the best commentary on these words. Many of the most wealthy establishments in the upper part of the City, or those supposed to represent wealth—of which we believe the Fifth-avenue Hotel was one—were saved only by paying black mail. A day or two more of license would have carried the mob to the banks and the jewelers' shops.

It is idle to say that thieves and burglars took up the movement, and made what they could of it. They, no doubt, were there, plying their vocation; but the stolen goods were found, not in their dens and haunts, but in the quarters where are very degraded and ignorant laboring people—people, many of whom we have known for years as very poor or drunken or depressed families, but as passably honest, and by no means professional rogues.

In the grand up-turning of society, when Fifth-avenue or Broadway was to be laid open to and occupied by "Dutch Hill" and "Mackerelville," they of course went forth to get their share of the plunder and "to claim their rights." Here they had been slaving in abject poverty and living in disgusting squalor all their days, while, right by their side, went up the cold, costly palaces of the rich, who, they thought, never cared for them, and now they were to have at least a few days' (perhaps a few years') revel in their unimaginable luxuries.

So burst out the New-York carnival of the poor—a hideous orgy among the goods of the rich. The riot was essentially and distinctly a *prolétaire* outbreak, such as we have often foreseen—a movement of the abject poor against the well-off and the rich.

Now, the serious and practical questions for us New-Yorkers are: Why should these dangers threaten alone in New-York, and what can be done to avert them in future? Nowhere else in America do the poor hunger for the means of the rich; nowhere else is there suspicion or jealousy or hate between the two classes, (indeed, in most of the rural districts there can hardly be said to be any line of division between the two;) nowhere but in New-York is there a "dangerous class."

The obvious explanation is the position of this City, as the great seaport and commercial emporium of the Union. All the foreign refuse that may happen to float into the country settles first here. This is the deposit for a great deal of the vice and ignorance of Europe. It is one of the unfortunate accompaniments of a great source of our wealth—emigration—and cannot be helped. We cannot prevent it, and must make the best of it. The evil is indeed a very serious one, for a dangerous class here is much more threatening than the same class in London. Here it possesses political power, and is not ordinarily kept down by military force. Still something of this foreign ignorant and laboring class has drained over the whole country, and has been often thoroughly improved and renovated. Why cannot the improving influences which elevate and reform the ignorant Irish laborer's family in Ohio or Minnesota—making them contented, law-loving, self-respecting and educated—also reach a similar or a lower family here?

We believe that a united and earnest effort of the religious and the intelligent American public could, in this City of New-York, produce immense changes among the lowest poor. We must do something, or eternally live over a volcano. Property will never be safe here without a more thorough improvement and elevation of the degraded classes. This great gulf between the well off and the destitute is enough to shock any one who professes to love God or to care for humanity. That there are tens of thousands of human beings in our City who have not the slightest hope of ever bettering their condition, who are thoroughly ignorant and depressed, whose children drift about in the currents of vice and misery, without the slightest guidance, or receiving any Christian sympathy or intelligent instruction; that these people live and vegetate and die in their filth, their ignorance and heathenism, should throw a shadow over all our brilliant prosperity, and cause the most serious thoughts to every man who feels responsible for his fellow-men.

Not a tittle, not a hundredth part, is done for the ignorant masses in New-York that might be done. How much, for instance, how far more might be performed by all our religious bodies for the enlightenment and reformation of these outcast and needy people, than is now accomplished! How immensely might our public and private charities be increased—especially all those that tend to educate and improve the young, the children of poverty or vice! We acknowledge gratefully what is being accomplished by our Public Schools, and all the noble fruit that has sprung from the labors of the Missions, the asylums and the industrial schools of the City, but how vastly might this be multiplied! There might be—there ought to be—in every needy "riotous" quarter an "industrial school" to redeem and educate the destitute and vagrant children. In place of a few hundreds of the street children being sent every year to the kind homes and rich farms of the West, there to become good citizens and worthy men and women, there might be sent thousands. How many little centres of education and religion might be opened in all our "dangerous" districts, provided only the humanity and the Christianity of this City would really put hand to the work.

The well-to-do classes, the intelligent and humane must make an earnest and combined effort against these social evils, or this riot will not be the last outbreak we shall see. C. L. B.

Iron Pavements and Steam Carriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I shall make no apology for sending you one more letter on Mr. Fisher's projects. The subject is an important one, for it is nothing less than changing the whole character of City pavement and City locomotion. Mr. F. proposes to make the earth under us iron, though he does not yet attempt to make the heaven above us brass, having other uses for that material. Now, before venturing on so great a change, it is only rational prudence to assure ourselves that we fully understand its nature in all its details. Every objection must be fully weighed and answered. We cannot take anything on trust. It will not do to tell us that Mr. Fisher differs from other engineers or that Gurney *thinks* so and so. There is, indeed, a certain probability that, as Yankee ingenuity is great, iron floors and steam carriages once established and, as lawyers say, in possession, would gradually be improved till many of their mechanical and economic difficulties were obviated, but this is a mere presumption, which might turn the scale, other things being equal, but will not supply the want or counterbalance the opposition of facts. The introduction of railroads is not a parallel case, for they only interfered with the old modes of locomotion and traffic so far as they were successful. When the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad was to be built, it was not supposed that an engine so good as Stephenson's could be constructed, but the presence of rails and locomotives on one route did not drive all other vehicles off every road to Liverpool, while smooth iron floors would drive off every vehicle not specially adapted to the purpose.

Mr. Fisher's plan contemplates the expulsion of all horses from the City limits. This he at first candidly owned; but afterwards, with some inconsistency, suggested that they need not be expelled; they might be fitted with wooden shoes, or the iron floors roughened. But it must be evident to the reader that these plans are mere tubs to the whale, unwilling concessions on his part, and that his programme of cleanliness and economy could not, according to himself, be carried out without total banishment of the quadrupeds. Now I do not suppose that Mr. F. pretends to do what nobody yet has done—make a steam carriage that will work cheaply and efficiently on ordinary roads. We have therefore a total change of vehicular communication, a "break of guage" on the largest scale, between country and city. Every farmer bringing a load of produce to town from any near point not exactly on a railroad or steamboat route, every carman taking a load of furniture out of town, must change his vehicle in the suburbs. I could not bring a dozen chairs from my house in Lafayette-place to the house in Astoria where I am now writing, without unloading and reloading them on the way. This is a very small thing, Mr. Fisher may say, but it is such small things which show the practical effects of a system. Every City horse-owner who wishes to drive in the country, must keep his horses out of town, away from his own personal supervision. One great use of the Central Park—its furnishing an equestrian and carriage promenade for City dwellers—will be entirely destroyed. Mr. Fisher may say that the establishment of horse railroads in *all* the avenues would make the Park equally inaccessible. No doubt it would, and that is why I have always opposed, to the extent of my feeble voice, the barbarously indiscriminate multiplication of tramways. Other grave considerations present themselves. Suppose it is necessary for cavalry and artillery to pass through our streets. The eccentricities of Gov. Seymour's friends are too fresh in our memory to allow us to doubt the possibility of this melancholy necessity.

What benefits are we to receive in return for these inconveniences and deprivations? Mr. F. promises us cleanliness. Horses and the wearing of wheels on stone are, according to him, the direct or indirect causes of all the street dirt. When I make the very natural objection that the dirtiest streets are not those most frequented by horses and vehicles, he rejoins that if there were no dirt from traffic, other dirt would not be thrown into the streets. This is the sanguine enthusiasm of the projector, who can view nothing otherwise than through the spectacles of his theory. So, the aquarian, or, as he is popularly called, the teetotaler, is certain that intoxicating liquors are the the cause of all vice, and that if all fermented and distilled beverages could be annihilated, the millennium would commence at once. Mr. F.'s conclusion *may* be very logical, but I don't see it. I cannot discern the possible connection between a carriage driving up Fifth-avenue and a denizen of Mackerelville throwing slops into the gutter. Suppose we try if it be not possible by force of law and Boots, to prevent the populace from projecting dead cats, old crinolines and other miscellaneous rubbish into the streets, before accusing horses and carriages of causing *all* the filth in them. Steam carriages do not, indeed, drop excrement upon the street like horses, but they consume grease, oil and coal; they emit smoke and ashes and other dirt-causing products. Do the people employed about a steam engine give one the idea of its being a peculiarly cleanly affair? And as to the pavement-material, which is the easier to clean and to keep clean in the majority of their ordinary uses, iron or stone?

Then, as to the comparative noise, Mr. F. appears, at first sight, to have answered my questions completely, but closer examination shows that he has not answered them at all. He has shirked them. I spoke of cheap and small engines answering to one or two horse power. He refers me to certain railway cars.

Next, as to comparative safety. Here I dissent *in toto* from Mr. F's positions. He *thinks* a man might learn to manage an engine safely in a month. I think differently, for several reasons. To be a good coachman, a man must not only know how to drive, but he must have a theoretical and practical acquaintance with horses in case of accidents. Similarly the driver of a steam carriage or cart would have to be well acquainted with the machinery, otherwise we should see just such paragraphs as this among the City items: "Yesterday, Mr. Brown's steam-wagon, becoming unmanageable from a loose screw, which the driver did not know how to adjust, bolted upon the sidewalk of Thirteenth-street. After running over Alderman Stealwell, two Brigadier-Generals, and about twenty other persons, and smashing six store fronts, it was precipitated into the river."

A horse is not a machine, but an animal of considerable intelligence. When the omnibus driver is passenger-hunting or star-gazing, or the carman asleep, his horses guide themselves for a time. Mr. F. may say such drivers should not be employed. Probably not, but they *are*, and will be. When I think of the mischief which omnibus drivers, hackney-coach drivers and carmen are continually trying to do with the limited means at their disposal, I shudder at the idea of placing steam in their hands. A horse will not run against a man, or step upon him when down, if he can help it. (This fact may not be known to all your readers; I have seen it repeatedly proved by experiment.) Even when frightened, and actually running away, he retains a certain amount of self-command, and will often stop at an obstacle. Finally, many horses, such as those of doctors, carmen, expressmen, &c., are habitually left standing alone in the street without even being tied. Would it be safe to leave an engine in this way? or can it be "hitched" as simply and safely as a horse?

In the matter of expense, I admit the superior durability of iron, and the consequent probable economy of iron pavements in the long run. But we must recollect that economy is not the sole object of pavement, or of anything in life. The really cheapest pavement in the end will be that which best answers all the purposes of locomotion and traffic.

Now as to iron sidewalks. This is a subject, though cognate to that of iron carriage roads, yet not necessarily dependent on it, for we might have either without the other. It is also a subject about which we have been trying experiments ever since we began to walk, without knowing the co-efficient of friction, or attaching boots to any other machine than the human biped. It is obvious that wet leather on wet smooth metal would be very slippery. Then says Mr. F. roughen the iron. This will do very well in dry and warm weather, but when snow falls, the snow and ice will fill the interstices and render the pavement like glass, and *be more difficult to remove than from a smooth surface.* True, we have laws compelling the removal of ice and snow from the sidewalks, but they are very imperfectly carried out. Under plea of an intervening Sunday, or even without that excuse, the snow is often left forty eight hours on the ground before private houses, and before public property it is rarely removed at all, save by process of time and nature. However, as iron sidewalks are quite independent of iron carriage ways, it would do no harm to lay down a block or two on Mr F.'s plan, just to see if they could be made no more noisy or slippery to the ordinary boot than stone ones. But Mr. F.'s suggestions about the cause of high heels and their certain abolition in consequence of his plan, are of a piece with his general onesidedness of view. When I was a boy, people wore pumps for dress; now they wear dress boots with high heels. Why? certainly not on account of the mud, for no sane man puts on dress boots to walk out in bad weather; and if compelled to walk to an evening party, he protects his boots and feet together by overshoes. I do not pretend to account for the origin of high heels any more than for the thousand and one other caprices of fashion; but this single fact shows that Mr. F.'s explanation is unphilosophical. Besides, as the rain will fall on iron pavements all the same as on stone, I cannot see how the necessity for high heels, *according to his own version of it*, will be removed by the substitution.

Allow me, at this stage of the discussion, to present some of my own views on pavement, though Mr. Fisher will doubtless pronounce them very old-fashioned and behind the age.

The discomforts of the horrible "cobble-stone" pavement led us to the opposite extreme of adopting trap, which generally does not afford sufficient footing for horses. There is not a whole street, of any length, in the City, properly paved. Some portions of Tenth and other cross streets are. The Fifth-avenue pavement, though *comparatively* good, is not positively so; horses must be corked to trot on it with ease and safety. Most of Broadway is simply atrocious, and as bad as the Neapolitan.

The old standard French pavement, (*gres de Fontainebleau*,) which has now partially given place to Macadam, is a fine, even-grained, hard sandstone, splitting easily and costing but little to prepare. It is rougher to carriages than our trap, but much easier and safer to horses, and may be ridden over at a gallop. Our gray Paterson sandstone, (unless I am greatly mistaken,) presents a nearly identical material. It would be worth while to try it. But there is another experiment which I would rather see tried, as it has never had a fair chance; I mean Macadam. The alleged objection is the dust. We hear no complaints of dust in the Central Park, because the roads there are kept in good order—perfectly swept and sprinkled. The principal thoroughfares of Paris are nearly all that the human mind can conceive or desire in the way of road.

In sidewalks our flagging is an excellent material, but the flags are probably too small, certainly too thin, and the joints undercut, (I believe that is the proper technical term,) so that much mud rises between them. Were the flags thicker and the joints perpendicular, the pavement would be more enduring and less muddy.

Here a word of rejoinder to Mr. Fisher about the Italian pavements may not be amiss. I am willing to admit that between 1846, when he was at Rome, and 1856, when I was last there, the pavement has not been changed, and that the blocks may be smaller than those of Florence and Naples; but there is a general resemblance in the appearance of the three pavements. If Mr. Fisher had asked why the Roman coach-horses are unshod on their hind feet, he would have found out that the Roman pavement is slippery. If he had *ridden* on the Neapolitan pavement, as I have done, he would have found out *how* slippery that is. His assertion that horses rarely fall in Naples is astounding. I should as soon think of saying that they rarely fall in Broadway.

Lastly, one word on a kindred subject, which is never out of place. The great points of our municipal inferiority, those in which we are at least half a century behind nearly every European city, are, first, dirty streets; secondly, the want of cabs, or similar cheap vehicles. A vain attempt to supply the want of cabs caused the indefinite multiplication of omnibuses, and the nuisance of these innumerable omnibuses blinded our citizens to the still greater nuisance and danger of having every available thoroughfare spoiled by horse railroads. C. A. BRISTED.

Our Country and the Late Elections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Patriotism requires, the common welfare demands, the unity of the people, the whole people, for the defence of the national life. This unity being once realized, the war would be soon finished, the blessing of peace restored, the honor of our country vindicated, and Republican Liberty established before the eyes of all nations.

Much has been accomplished in the three years past, since the present Administration were entrusted with the Government by a minority vote. The people have rallied around it with a generous patriotism which cast away the bands of rival parties with heart and hand protecting the life of our country. Yet, when a year ago the Government deemed it their duty to decide the question, whether the country or Slavery must perish, by the issue of the Proclamation of liberty to the bondmen, all the elements of discord were stirred and united in action against the Administration. To the satisfaction of all Slavedom, of Napoleon and of Palmerston, the excitement growing out of the acts of the Administration, resulted in the triumph of the Opposition in the great central States of the Union. The elections of last year led our enemies at home and abroad, to hope for ruinous discord among the people of the loyal States. The organs of Government at London, at Paris, and at Richmond, agreed to chant the praises of our Democratic party, and to build high their hopes of a speedy end of the war in the permanent division of our country, not into two, but into four or more rival Democracies, whose future pains should be to devour one another.

The elections last year were conducted on a common platform, requiring a vigorous prosecution of the war. Yet the enemies of our country everywhere took the defeat of the Administration as a proof that the Democracy are against the war, and that the dissolution of the country was sure to follow their coming into power. All our fellow-citizens who protest against the war, who favor the rebels, who are certain slavedom can never be subdued, who make open war upon the draft, and upon the enrollment of freedmen in our armies—these all were voters for the ticket opposed to the National Government. Their success made them confident. Accordingly, this year in Connecticut and in Ohio they presented candidates well identified with the rebels in their political relations. In Maine, California, Kentucky and elsewhere, they always kept the vigorous prosecution of the war in their platform, hoping, by the use of the name and the organization of the Democratic party, to place such men in power as are more earnest to defeat the Administration, than the armies of the rebellion.

The people, however, discovered the fraud. They understood the feint. The people were satisfied that the opposition candidates would, if elected, by all means impede the prosecution of the war after the election as they have done heretofore. That they would embarrass the arms and scatter the hopes of freemen no less than gladden the heart and nerve the hands of slavedom. And now the people have overthrown the opposition with an overwhelming defeat. The people have rallied around the Government with greater majorities than before, and we are thankful to God for the sake of our country, of liberty, and of universal humanity.

It is a good beginning in the loyal States, which must be faithfully continued until all tickets presenting candidates of doubtful loyalty receive before the world that stamp, which the brave men of Ohio in vigorous arms for their country, have imprinted on Vallandigham and his companions. The men in the field are right, the army is all right, the democracy will come right, a hundred to one against Vallandigham. All men love their country, and those in error may, by generous forbearance, come to see that the way to maintain our Republican institutions is not by following in unpatriotic courses; that the way to defend the life of our country is, not to gratify its armed foes; but the way is to enroll ourselves at the polls and in arms, in solid columns, to support our lawful Government against all enemies, British, French or Confederate. When we have saved our country and have secured the national life, we shall have full opportunity, in a friendly way, to settle our little difficulties with the men of this National Administration and among ourselves. JUSTICE.

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DIED.

ROBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, EMILY F., only daughter of Lydia Ann and the late Henry Robins, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 15 West Baltic-st., on Monday, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

MOREWOOD.—On Friday, Oct. 16, at her residence, in Pittsfield, Mass., SARAH ANNE, wife of John R. Morewood, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 15, after a lingering illness, CYNTHIA, wife of John Palmer, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of De Kalb and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STOUTENBURGH.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, JOHN P. STOUTENBURGH, eldest son of Alfred and Adaline Stoutenburgh, in the 26th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at 2 P. M., on Sunday, the 18th inst., from the residence of his father-in-law, John Pearsall, No. 29 West 46th st. The relatives and friends of both families, also, the members and ex-members of Company C, Seventy-first regiment N. Y. S. N. G., are invited to attend, without further notice.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

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36, 75, 70, 56, 67, 77, 23, 42, 28, 12, 68, 5.
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LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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No. 324 Hudson-st.,
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IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved, with initials, for Ladies and Gentlemen, 75c. per pair, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail. For sale by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. The Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., formerly of San Francisco, has received and accepted a call to become the pastor of this Church. He was received by the Presbytery of New-York on Tuesday last, and will be installed pastor of the Church on Wednesday evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. He will preach in the Church SUNDAY, and thereafter at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. His weekly lectures are held in the Lecture Room on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. PORTER, and in the EVENING at 7 P. M., by Rev. Dr. CURRY, the pastor. At 2:30 P. M. the Sunday-School Missionary Society will hold its quarterly meeting in the Church. Addresses by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, HU SING MI, a converted Chinese, who is preparing himself for a missionary labor in his native land, and others. The public are invited.

THE NINETY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of John-street M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 25. The services during the day will be as follows: Love Feast at 8½ o'clock A. M.; preaching at 10½ by Rev. R. L. DASHIEL, of Jersey City; Reunion meeting of former Pastors and members at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD will preside. General prayer meeting at 6 o'clock, conducted by WALSH, Esq. Sermon at 7½, by Rev. A. COOKMAN. The friends of the Old Homestead are cordially invited to be present.

A COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN on the Parable of the *Prodigal Son* will be commenced on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th inst., by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, in the Park Tabernacle, Brooklyn, on Cumberland-av., north of and near to Myrtle-av. The subjects of these Lectures are: *Sonship—Inheritance—Waste—Want—Shame—Hunger—Thought—Resolve—Humility—Love—Joy—Anger—Self-righteousness—Salvation.*

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE New-York Bible Society will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., (Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Pastor,) by Prof. JOHN S. HART, LL. D., Principal of the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. Subject—*The Influence of the Bible in Developing Human Thought.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A DISCOURSE ON THE "CHARACTERISTICS, POWERS AND GLORY OF THE RESURRECTION BODY," will be preached by Prof. MATTISON, in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M., on the *Life, Character, and Translation of Elijah the Tishbite*; followed by Baptism, and the reception of candidates into the Church. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. WM. LANGABL, of Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Reign of the Almighty, or Day of the Lord*; its characteristics; how it has come as a snare on our country; under its power all nations to be involved; the Lord to be revealed; His Kingdom manifested, and His glory fill the earth.

AT GOWANUS, BROOKLYN.—THE DIFFERENT congregations unite in a meeting for the National Freedmen's Relief Association. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church, 15th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. E. H. PAGE, Pastor. Speakers—The pastors of the place, and Rev. D. C. HAYNES and Hon. C. C. LEIGH of the Association. All are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The usual "children's service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and others, especially those who have a kind word for poor children, are cordially invited. No sermon—children's hymns and short speeches. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

THE GOSPEL ILLUSTRATED BY BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—*Flight from the City of Destruction* will be the theme of discourse by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, being the first of a series of Sabbath evening discourses on the above subject. Preaching by the same at 10½ A. M. All are cordially invited.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL IS IN progress at the Wesleyan M. Mission Room, corner of 46th-st. and 9th-av. Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. The Union Band of Brothers, WM. B. WALTERS, Leader, will conduct the services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching each evening through the week. Public invited.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH-ST. AND 5th-av.—The anniversary services of St. Luke's Hospital will take place in the chapel of the same on SUNDAY EVENING, (18th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock. The patrons of the institution and all who are disposed to contribute to the collection which will be made are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor of Greene-st. M. E. Church, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. BISHOP JANES, D. D. Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of New-York, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and address the Juvenile Missionary Society at 2 o'clock P. M. The Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, will preach at 7½ in the evening. The public are cordially invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, is preaching a series of Sabbath morning sermons on *The Heavenly Voyage*. Fifth discourse SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Sailing Directions*. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIAN FEMALES will be held in St. Luke's Church, Hudson, opposite Grove-st., on Sunday evening, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach the sermon on this occasion, and the annual election of officers of the Home will be made immediately after the service.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, NO. 720 BROADWAY, opposite Washington-place, Rev. C. C. GOSS Pastor. Sunday School at 10 and 3 o'clock. Preaching at 11 and 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Moral Aspect of our City*—the sixth of the series. Singing by the Juvenile choir.

"THE VOICE OF ELIAS!"—THERE WILL be preaching on the *Sure Word of Prophecy*, by the Special Herald of the coming King of Glory on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Congregation of Mount Zion, No. 183 Bowery. Seats free. Friends of Christ invited.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE.—The fourth discourse of the series *Jacob the Supplanter*, will be delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, former Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PARKER, late Chaplain U. S. A., at 7½ P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH, NEAR East Broadway. Rev. WM. H. FREEMAN, of Jamaica, L. I., will preach in Market-st. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SUNDAY MORNING upon *The Unchangeable Things*, and in the EVENING upon *The Cities of the Plain*.

BROTHER PETER, WITH A BAND OF praying brethren, will conduct the services in the Wesleyan Chapel, northwest corner of 44th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. The public are invited. Rev. T. WALSH, Pastor.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL HASKINS, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. DR. FREELAND, PASTOR OF THE Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., at the corner of Thompson and Houston sts. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening *The Life of Joseph*. Sunday school every Sunday at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 854 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Circle on Wednesday evening. Collections taken up.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the church near Lexington-av., in 56th-st. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

BEDFORD CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) Pacific-st., corner of the Clove Road, Brooklyn.—Lord's Day services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERIC G. CLARK, of West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, New-York, will officiate SUNDAY.

REV. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, FROM WISCONSIN, will preach in the Hall at the corner of 89th st. and 3d av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Congregationalists and others are invited.

REV. S. D. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, of Brooklyn.—The congregation of this church will worship in the Hall, corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 9½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Struggle for Personal Perfection*. And in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Perils of National Procrastination*.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the EVENING: *The Millenium.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 18th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church "Du St. Esprit," West 22d-st., near 6th av., SUNDAY, Oct. 18, morning service and sermon in French by Rev. Dr. VERREN. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS—Will hold their monthly meeting in St. James' Lutheran Church, on 15th-st., near the 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*The Child Christian.*

THE BELIEVERS IN THE SPEEDY COMing of Christ will meet for public worship in the Hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. every SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend.

DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN THE Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited.

POLITICAL.

UNANIMOUS
UNION NOMINATION
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards.)
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr.,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

* * * * I have been in the army hospitals fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * *

C. H. FLAUTE.

SOUTH WARSAW, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters. * * *

EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 254 Broadway.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

AN EYE SORE.

How miserable and disconsolate must the unfortunate victims of Scrofulous Sores, Skin Eruptions, disfigured bodies, feel, who by their infirmities and leperous diseases are denied the society of the refined and beautiful. Yet, to these banished mortals from society, there is hope of speedy return, with the full enjoyment of all the pleasures of health and bliss. One to six bottles of DR. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will cure the worst cases of Skin Diseases, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Swellings of the Glands. Let this medicine be used in all cases where there is a Sore or Skin Disease, and three days' use will give satisfactory evidence of a permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. Always ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by Druggists generally.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
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Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.

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ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND
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All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE
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$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 17, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 108	663 Erie R. Pref. 105
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Co. C. 109	3900 Hudson R. R. 140
8,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	200 do 140¾
notes Fe. & Aug. 106¾	100 do 140½
500 do Oct. & Ap. 105¾	2500 Harlem R. 100
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. [illegible]	100 do b10 100
1,000 do New 99¾	500 do [illegible]
[illegible] do New 99¾	1600 do 99
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '73 115	1000 do [illegible]
3,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '79 105	500 do 98
3,000 Ill. War Loan 101¾	500 do 97
1,000 Mo. State 6s [illegible]	200 do 96¾
5,000 do 68¼	50 do 98
10,000 do 68¾	100 do b10 99
6,000 do [illegible]	3500 do 95
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s 110	600 do 94¾
[illegible]	3800 do 95
[illegible] C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. Bs 124	300 do b10 95
1,000 [illegible]	50 Alt. & T. H. R. 65½
8,000 C. & N. W. [illegible] 83	50 do 65
8,000 C. & N. W. [illegible] 76¾	510 Reading R. 123¾
40 Bank of Commerce 109	600 do 123¼
17,000 Amer. Gold 149¾	700 do b10 123½
50,000 do 148¾	100 do 123½
80,000 do 149	100 do b10 123¾
10,000 do 149¼	200 do 123¾
300 Canton Co. 33¼	100 Mich. Cen. R. 123¼
50 do 33	100 do 124
[illegible] do 33½	900 M. S. & N. I. R. 88¼
50 Del. & Hud. Canal Co. 170	100 do 88½
400 Cumb. Coal Pref. 36¾	700 do 88¼
300 do s10 36½	400 do b30 88¾
300 do 36¾	200 do 88½
100 do s10 36	400 do b30 88
100 do 36¾	100 do 88
200 Chic. & N. W. R. 45	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 139
100 do 45¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. S. 125½
200 do 45¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. S. 126
150 Quicksilv. M. Co. b30 64	300 do 125¾
5 do 64	100 do 125
200 do 63½	600 Clev. & Pitts s10 103
300 do b30 63	1000 do 103
100 do 63	100 do 102¾
650 Cen. Am. Tr. Co. 41	100 do s10 103
100 do 41	100 do 102¾
300 Am. Coal Co. 67	200 Gal. & Chic. R. 110¾
100 Metropolitan G. Co. 135	100 do 110¾
100 Mariposa Min. Co. 61	300 do b30 111
200 Pac. Mail S. Co. 223½	200 Chi. & R. Is. 108½
50 do 223	100 do 108¾
50 do s10 227	100 do b30 109
600 N. Y. Cen. R. 134	100 do b10 108¾
1000 do b30 134¾	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. 60
200 do 134½	100 Tol. & Wab. R. b30 84¾
100 do 134¾	300 P., Ft. W. & C. R. 83½
300 do s10 133¾	100 do b10 83¾
100 do 134	100 do s10 83
600 Erie Railroad 108¾	100 do 83
600 do 108½	100 do b10 83¼
200 do b10 109½	12 Penn. Coal Co. 149
100 do 108¾	38 do 149
200 do b30 109½	150 A. & T. H. Pref. 83¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	1600 Reading R. 123¾
Notes Oct. & Ap. 105¾	100 do s10 123¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s 68½	100 do 123
1,000 do 69	100 do 123
$5,000 Am. Gold 149¾	200 M. S. & N. I. 88
[illegible] do 149	100 do 87½
200 Canton Co. 33¾	500 do 88
100 do 33	100 do b10 87½
200 Cumb. Coal Pr. 36½	33 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 138
200 do 35	100 do 139
100 do b30 36¾	100 do 139½
5 N. Y. Cen. R. 134½	100 do 138¾
100 do 134	100 Ill. Cen. R. Sc. 125½
100 Hudson R. R. 139	100 Gal. & Chi. R. b30 110¾
300 do 139¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C. 58
300 do b30 139¾	200 do 59
1300 Har. Railroad 91	100 do 58¾
300 do 91¾	150 P., Ft. W. & C. 84¼
400 do 92¾	500 do 84¾
200 do 92	100 do s10 84
300 do 92¾	50 Chic. & N. W. R. 45¼
300 do 93	300 Erie Railway 108¾
400 Clev. & T. R. 115	100 do b30 109¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen. R. b30 134¼	600 Harlem R. 91
450 Erie R. 108¾	1300 do 91
300 do 108½	300 do b3 91¾
100 do b3 108¾	100 do 91
100 do 108¾	100 do 91¾
100 do b3 109	900 Cleve. & Pitts 102¾
100 do 108¾	300 do 102½
200 Hudson R. R. 139¾	100 do 102
200 do b30 140	300 do b3 102¾
200 Reading R. 122	300 Gal. & Chic. R. 110¾
100 do 122¾	500 N. Y. Guano Co. 23
100 do 122¾	500 Cumb. Coal 34¾
1000 do b3 122¾	100 do 34
300 do 122¾	100 do 34¾
200 do s 122¾	100 do b3 34¾
100 M. S. & N. I. b3 87¾	200 Penn. Coal Co. 152½
100 do 87½	150 do b10 152½
200 do b3 87¾	300 Canton Co. 33
100 Ill. Cen. R. S. b3 125¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold 149¾	600 M. S. & N. I. G. 139¾
6,000 do b3 149¾	600 M. S. & N. I. 88
1700 Erie R. 109	100 do b3 87¾
100 do b10 109¾	100 Ill. Cen. R. b3 125¾
200 do b3 109	200 Cleve. & P. R. 102¾
100 Erie Rail. Pr. b3 104¾	400 do 102¾
100 Hudson R. R. 140	300 do b3 102
100 Harlem R. 92¾	100 do s15 102
100 do 92	100 Gal. & Chi. R. 111
100 do b3 92	100 do 111¾
200 do 92¾	300 do b3 111¾
200 do b3 92¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R. 45
200 do 92¾	700 Cum. Coal 33
200 do b3 92¾	200 do 33
100 do 92¾	100 Bucks Co. I. Co. 17½

SATURDAY, Oct. 17—P. M.

The price of Gold has further declined 3@3½ ₩ cent. to-day, making the fall since Thursday night 7 ₩ cent., and leaving the price much the same as at the close of this day week. The sales early in the forenoon were at 149¾@150 ₩ cent. Soon after the first Board adjourned, the price rallied to 151@151¼ ₩ cent. on rumors of a rebel raid into Maryland; but at 2 o'clock, on the Street and also at the Second Board, the price was 149½@149¾ ₩ cent., and soon after the adjournment, 149 ₩ cent. The very last quotation for Exchange on London per this day's steamer was 165@166 ₩ cent. This afternoon there is not much business, and but few efforts to make a price. The figures are 164@165 ₩ cent. The shipments of Gold by the steamers to-day amount to only $669,000, although as much as two millions were previously rumored among the Gold speculators.

On the Stock Exchange the chief interest of the day's speculation was in Harlem old Shares. The registered sales of the day at the regular Boards amount to 17,000 Shares, and for the week, 68,000 Shares. Including the Public Board and Street sales, there is no question that the entire capital of *eighty-five thousand Shares* has changed hands during the week. The extreme difference in price is between 137 and 86 ₩ cent, *being fifty-one per cent.* between Saturday week and the lowest sales to-day. The price at the Second Board recovered to 93 ₩ cent. Altogether, the rapid fall in the Stock in October is even more remarkable (though scarcely so surprising) than the extraordinary rise in July and August to nearly double the present figures. Nothing new transpires as to the cause of the great fall. The rumor, to which we referred a day or two ago, of an adverse opinion from Judge HOGEBOOM on the injunction obtained by the Consolidated Stage Company against the Broadway track, is assumed to be a fact on the Street to-day. But even this may necessarily not prevent an early conjunction between the hostile parties to the suit, if the sufficient "consideration" be offered to the friends of the Stage Company either directly in cash, or in the shape of a guaranteed operation in Harlem. In the other Railways, the changes from yesterday are not important. There was rather more firmness on the list generally at the early Board, but the improvement was not marked at the close of the day.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,752,205 56, including for Customs, $164,000; payments, $6,201,649 08; balance, $28,091,271 95.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Friday night; the market steady; Hudson firmer, and Harlem not so strong as at the Second Board:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	152½	149⅜	Harlem Pref.	115	115
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¼	109⅜	Mich. Central	122⅜	123¾
N. Y. Central	131	134	Mich. Southern	81¾	87⅜
Erie	108¼	109	Mich. Guarant'd	136	139⅜
Erie Preferred	104⅜	105	Illinois Cen.	125⅜	125¾
Hudson	139	140¾	Pittsburgh	103	102½
Pacific Mail	223	227	Fort Wayne	85	81½
Harlem	93	92	Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
Canton	32⅜	32⅜	Galena	111	111
Treas. Cer. new	99⅛	99⅜	Reading	123¼	122¾
Toledo	119⅜	*115⅜	Quicksilver	64	62⅜
Northwest	46⅜	45	Chicago and A.	81	81

*Ex dividend.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $1,013,500. The disbursements from the New-York office are about $1,500,000 over all receipts. Another installment of $3,500,000 on the late negotiation will be paid in by the Banks on Monday.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	100
Manhattan	140	Irving	95
Mechanics'	116	Metropolitan	117
Union	117	Citizens'	104
America	123	People's	102
North River	108	Grocers'	110
Tradesmen's	111	Nassau	108
National	107	Corn Exchange	108
Merchants' Exchange	98	Continental	96½
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	100
State of New-York	105	Marine	157
Commerce	105	Commonwealth	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.	100	Atlantic	110
Ocean	95	New-York County	125
Am. Exchange	109	Imp. and Traders'	108
Chatham	99	Park	133
Bk. of the Republic	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	83
N. Y. Cen 6s, Real Est	103	Al. & T. H. gl. inc.	68½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub B.	103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	104	Chi. & N. W. ists Ext.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. int. Bs.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118½	Chi. & N. W. first M.	93
Erie R. firsts, '68	113	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	76½
Erie thirds, '83	112½	Han. & St. Jo. ists	83
Erie fourths, '80	108	Del. L. & W. ists	108
Erie fifths, '88	108½	Tol. & W. ists	109
Buf. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	95½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	110	M. & P. du C. firsts	108
Hud. R. Con. '76	108	Gal. & Chic. Extd	111
Hud. R. [illegible]	101	New J. C. firsts	118½
Har. firsts, '69 & '72	112½	New J. C. seconds	109
Harlem seconds, '64	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. ists	110
Harlem thirds, '68	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
Mich. C. new ists '82	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87½
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	111	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	101
Michigan S. seconds	106½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	90
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	113	Chic. & Alton firsts	102
Al. & T. H. ists	104	Chic. & Alton Income	90

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Oct. 14, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus:

"*Flour*—In sympathy with wheat, prices have improved during the past week 30c.@40c. ₩ bbl. Freights eastward have also advanced; to New-York by Propeller and Rail $1 25. Receipts for week, 15,390 bbls. against 10 330 bbls. same time last year. Shipments since opening navigation 421,802 bbls. *Wheat*—Great excitement has prevailed in the market during the past week, and prices under a very active demand have advanced 7c. ₩ bushel. Receipts have averaged 104 000 bushels per day against an average of 72,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. We quote No. 1 Spring on board at $1 13½; No. 2 do. at $1 10½. Lake Freights to Buffalo 7c.; to Oswego 12c. Receipts for week 622,212 bushels against 430,177 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week 655,248 bushels; since opening navigation to American ports 7,892,518 bushels, to Canadian ports 2,448,130 bushels. Total 10,340,698 bushels—same date last year 12,711,063 bushels. *Oats* have been very excited, and prices have improved during the week 12c. ₩ bushel, but have since fallen off 8c. from the highest point. We quote at 62c. on board. Receipts for week 39,922 bushels. Shipments 61,905 bushels."

Referring to the recent extraordinary speculative operations in Breadstuffs, the Chicago *Tribune*, of the 14th inst., says:

"Rarely, if ever before in the history of our city, have the general produce markets been so excited and active as during the past week. The daily scene on 'Change is indescribable. As gold kept advancing, the speculative fever increased, and for several days it seemed as if operators were thoroughly intoxicated with excitement. Day after day prices went up—up, higher and still higher, and purchasers acted as though there would never be a reaction. From the Board of Trade the desire to speculate spread among all classes of merchants and capitalists—and with visions of suddenly-made fortunes before them, they swelled the tide of buyers, all on a furious scramble for grain, as if a famine was about to prevail. A pause, however, and afterwards a reaction, took place in consequence of the scarcity of currency, as well as the unwillingness of bankers to make advances on such high prices—when the slightest unfavorable symptoms would sweep away every cent of margin and a large portion of the capital before a sale could be effected. Affairs culminated on Saturday last, when No. 1 Spring Wheat reached $1 18½; No. 1 Corn, 93c., and No. 1 Oats, 72c. Since then the course has been downwards, and to-day (Oct. 13) Oats closed at 61c. and Corn at 83c.@84c.—a decline of 9c.@10c. ₩ bushel in two days. Meanwhile the receipts of everything except Corn have been unusually heavy—upwards of half a million bushels of Oats alone having been received. Notwithstanding the reaction, however, there is a very material advance in prices as compared with the week previous. Flour shows only a slight improvement, in consequence of an advance in freights of 20c. ₩ bbl. during the week and the difficulty of getting stocks forward. The sales during the week were 20 000 bbls. against only 19,000 bbls. the week previous and 41,400 bbls. the week before that. The sales of Wheat during the week amount to 1,725,000 bushels, and the market closes 9c.@10c. higher than the prices a week ago. Corn closes dull at an advance of 9c. ₩ bushel on the week, with sales of 1,150,000 bushels. Oats show an advance of only 4c.@5c. ₩ bushel; but it must be recollected that on Saturday last the advance was 13c.@14c. ₩ bushel. The sales amount to 1,730,000 bushels. Rye shows an improvement of 12c.@14c. ₩ bushel, with sales of 136,000 bushels during the week. Barley has advanced 15c.@16c. ₩ bushel, with sales of upward of 200,000 bushels. High Wines advanced 9c. ₩ gallon; Alcohol, 15c.@16c. ₩ gallon; Mess Pork, $1 50 ₩ bbl.; Lard, ¾c. ₩ lb.; Tallow, 1c.@1¼c. ₩ lb.; Coffee, 1c. ₩ lb.; Sugar, ¾c.@1c. ₩ lb.; Tobacco, 2c.@3c. ₩ lb.; Butter, 2c.@3c. ₩ lb., and Cheese, 1c. ₩ lb."

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Sully's Campaign—Full Description of his Battle—Immense Captures of Indian Provisions, &c.—What the Indians Say of the Sibley Fights.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Oct. 9, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS, "SULLY'S INDIAN EXPEDITION,"
FORT PIERRE, Sept. 14, 1863.

To the Editor of the Pioneer:

We arrived here last night at eight o'clock, having traveled thirty five miles yesterday. It was a forced march, on account of the water where we intended camping having all dried up since our trip up the river.

* * * * * *

So SIBLEY has had three terrible fights, has driven the Indians across the Missouri, and has notified the white population of Minnesota and Dacotah that they can repose in perfect safety now, and feel perfectly secure; that they will not wake up in the morning and find that the "bloody Ingins" have, during their peaceful slumbers, stolen their hair, carried off their wives, children, horses and "dorgs," &c., &c. Gen. SIBLEY states that he has driven them across the Missouri, and that "*probably* Gen. SULLY, with his cavalry, will be able to prevent their recrossing, and capture, no doubt, many stragglers." This is the biggest joke on record. Without intending any injustice to Gen. SIBLEY or any portion of his command, I must, in retaliation for the many taunts and slurs that have been heaped upon this (SULLY'S) command, inform you of a few facts, which, if they be placed in the hands of some clever reporter, (one, for instance, like the volunteer aid of Gen. SIBLEY,) I am confident that they would be quite interesting, and at the same time give quite a different coloring to the doings of the Minnesota expedition.

I am too tired to go into the details of our troubles about no water, no grass, no transportation, distempered mules, &c., &c., but shall commence and give you some of the particulars of our "big Ingin fite."

On our March, Aug. 26, a party of six men, who came out hunting buffalo, captured two poor half-starved squaws, with three children. They gave us the first news of SIBLEY'S having a fight at the head of Long Lake, which we all thought were lies of course, thinking from the last accounts we had of SIBLEY that he was in the Devil Lake country, &c. We carried our captives along, and on the march, Aug. 28, we captured an old Indian called "Keg," known by a great many of our command, who gave us all the news about Gen. SIBLEY'S doings. He told us that Gen. SIBLEY had a fight at the head of Long Lake; that the Indians had attacked him, but that he (SIBLEY) drove them like "partridges," and pursued them to the mouth of Apple Creek, on the Missouri, and there fought them again; and that the Indians, women, children, lodges, ponies, dogs, and all the "shebang" crossed the river.

The old Indian corroborating the stories told by the squaws, induced Gen. SULLY to halt his command at a creek that empties into Long Lake Creek, where the old Indian told us that Gen. SIBLEY had the fight. The General immediately sent out one company of cavalry, about seventy men, with instructions to visit the mouth of Apple Creek, and see if they could discover any sign of SIBLEY'S encampment and wagon tracks, and to return the same night.

The rumor spread through the command that SIBLEY had a big fight, and the natural feeling among our men was that our chances for a scrimmage were very slim. Then you should have heard the curses that were heaped upon the organizers of our outfit, particularly the Inspectors who shipped the mules from St. Louis, &c.

Some knowing ones have published full descriptions of the "splendid outfit" of SULLY'S Expedition, and the immense number of cavalry he had to accompany him, &c., which, no doubt, has led a great many to imagine that we were fully prepared to overcome any obstacle, and kill and destroy all the Indians on the Upper Missouri and Dacota Territory.

When we left the mouth of the Little Cheyenne River, about fifty miles above Fort Pierre, our total fighting strength was 1,350 raw cavalry, with no discipline and the same amount of drill.

Such was our command, with four prairie howitzers and a supply train of sixty wagons, with six poor, angular, God-forsaken mules to each wagon. We started with twenty-two days' rations for the men, and three pounds of grain (part of the time) for the working animals.

Well, I must return to give you the report of the scouting party that was sent to the mouth of Apple Creek. They found Gen. SIBLEY'S forsaken camp, but could not discover any indications of any desperate fight having taken place. I got a book belonging to a Sergeant of the Minnesota cavalry, beside a great many old letters, and other scraps of paper, parts of old letters, &c., which proved conclusively that the report about SIBLEY'S having been to the Missouri, was true.

We questioned the old Indian again that night, and gleaned information that, after SIBLEY had started back on his return home, that the Indians all recrossed the river, and war parties followed his command until he had crossed the James River, stealing horses from him every night.

After SIBLEY had crossed the James River, these same Indians, that he reports of whipping so badly, and driving across the Missouri, all congregated near the head of Long Lake, at a point where they had "cached" (dug holes in the ground and buried) their stores, with all their lodges, women, children and ponies, and moved down to a point called Whitestone Hill, distant from the James River about fifteen miles, and about the centre of where the Elm River and a stream that empties James River near Bone Butte (I believe called Bone River) heads, where they encamped, and went to work killing buffalo and drying the meat for their Winter's subsistence.

They felt perfectly secure in their location, as they had followed SIBLEY'S command till he had crossed James River, and spies followed us from the Little Cheyenne River until we had passed Bear River, about ninety-four miles north of the Cheyenne River, watching our movements, and trying to steal horses, &c.

After crossing Bear River, our spies concluded that there were slim chances for them to get any horses from us, so they quit us, and went out east to their encampment, and reported that we had gone on up the river, and that we would not come near them. This news, of course, banished all fears, and they commenced securing their Winter supply of meat.

Gen. SULLY and his guides being satisfied that Gen. SIBLEY had somewhat scattered and no doubt scared them, concluded to strike east and follow the directions of the old Indian "Keg," and see if it was possible to accomplish anything. Our rations were growing short, our poor animals were in a horrible condition, and we were in fact compelled to change our course homeward. The General concluded to go east, and go on half rations on the last days of our return to Fort Pierre.

On the 2d of September we discovered fresh signs—pony tracks, and the carcass of a buffalo lately killed.

On the morning of the 3d, the General sent me to Major HOUSE with a battalion of the Sixth Iowa cavalry, to scout about five miles on our left, with instructions that if he came upon a small camp, to "bounce them," but if he should discover a large force, one that he could not cope with successfully, not to attack them, but to watch them, and send him notice, when he would move up with the whole command and if possible surround and capture them, &c.

About 1 o'clock we came upon some fifty or sixty carcasses of buffalo, not over two days old, and our Indian guide, "a full-blood Yanctonnais named Foot Dog, halted, and informed the General that he had better halt and go into camp, as the signs were so fresh that the Indians were not eight miles off, and that if we did not halt they would discover the clouds of dust made by our command, and skedaddle before we could get near them. The General took his advice and encamped. We pitched our tents on the banks of an alkali lake, had our guards and pickets posted, horses out to graze, and all hands preparing supper.

We had traveled eighteen miles that day, and had all performed our ablutions in alkali water, and your humble servant had just snaked his boots off, and laid down for his regular siesta. As I lay trying to sleep I heard one of the orderlies remark, "Good God, look how that fellow is running his horse; something must be up." I got up to look, and sure enough there was the runner from Major HOUSE, who had been sent out in the morning, on the full run for headquarters. He reported six hundred lodges, (I will here say, this runner was FRANK LAFRAMBOISE, who has lived at Pierre a number of years, a Sioux half-breed, well-known in Minnesota, and well capable of judging the number of lodges in an encampment.) After giving the General the information (the same as old Foot Dog, our Indian guide, predicted,) he ordered boots and saddles to be sounded. In fifteen minutes our whole cavalry force, (except a battalion to guard camp and wagons,) with our Grasshopper battery, started on a keen jump for the Indian camp. It was about 4½ o'clock in the evening. We made the distance to the Indians, ten miles, in just one hour. Several horses gave out, also two caissons had to fall behind, but the balance got in about sunset. The Indians discovered the columns approaching from the clouds of dust, and began to break in all directions. The Second Nebraska cavalry, Col. FURNAS, was ordered to the right; the Sixth Iowa, Col. WILSON, to the left; the General, with one Sioux City company and the battery, took the centre, and "go in lemons" was the cry on all sides. The Indians deserted their camp, and it was from one to two miles more before the cavalry overtook the main body of the Indians.

The sun had set before our first volley was delivered, and from that time until between 9 and 10, there was constant firing, and all through the night until the approach of day straggling shots were heard.

All hands bivouacked on the field, the men dismounting and every fourth man holding horses, while the balance were on picket, and prepared to repel a stampede or attack. It is an impossibility to give the correct number killed. We found between thirty and fifty dead bodies on the field, and our scouts, who were sent out as soon as day broke, reported finding squads of dead Indians seven and eight miles from the field, eight and ten in a squad.

The officers of the command set the number between 150 and 200. We captured 150 men, women, and children, and several chiefs. The most prominent among them is the Yanctonnais chief BIG HEAD, LITTLE SOLDIER, (who by the by is friendly and was taken with his little girl in his arms.) The Indians were all painted and decked in their war costumes, lances and shields, bows and arrows, rifles, shot guns, war clubs, &c. Our loss was nineteen men killed and forty-one wounded; none missing.

We captured, as near as we could estimate, 500,000 pounds of dried buffalo meat, and destroyed near 500 lodges with their contents.

We remained two days at the Indian encampment, destroying and burning.

We killed over a thousand dogs, which were hitched to "travels" upon which little babies, camp kettles and other household goods were packed. We killed also about 150 ponies. The majority of them were wounded in the fight, and were killed by order next day. We secured 10,000 pounds of elegant buffalo meat, nicely packed in buffalo hides, prepared especially for this purpose, for issue to our command. We captured about 300 ponies alive, and have them with us.

For a distance of four miles from the encampment, we found where the Indians had cut the ponies from their "travles," and skedaddled leaving everything behind. Little children were found in all parts of the field deserted by their parents in their hurry to escape; and such a complete route was never heard of—Bull Run was no patch to it. It is certainly the greatest damage that has ever been inflicted on any Indians in the United States.

Since our return here, we have heard that the Indians acknowledge over 200 killed; and they admit that it is the worst blow the Indians have ever received from the whites. From all we could learn, SIBLEY killed 58 Indians.

We captured a great many traps, such as revolver cartridges in original packages, minié balls, sabers, Enfield rifles, &c., which evidently came from Minnesota.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

Further Details of Gen. Sully's Battle with the Sioux.

Correspondence of the Winona Republican.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, DACOTAH TERRITORY,
Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

Reports have been current here for a week past that Gen. SULLY has had a real battle with the savages and worsted them well, but not confirmed until to-day, when the mail and escort came down from Pierre. I have spoken with all those who were in the battle, as also some who have heard the General tell of his doings; and as it is cheering to us who hail from Minnesota, I will pen you the substance of the news.

Gen. SULLY left Fort Pierre on the 12th of July, leaving all his infantry and taking the Iowa Sixth and Nebraska Second cavalry, with his battery of howitzers. They advanced about 200 miles north to the head of Long Lake, and then turned east toward James River. Before reaching Long Lake they captured an old Santee Sioux, called "Old Cag," who said he had been in the battles against SIBLEY. He had started down the Missouri on an American horse he had got there, and meeting the Yanktonnais, they had taken his horse from him and left him to make his way on foot. Taken before SULLY, he was threatened with death if he did not disclose all he knew about the Indians. He gave a distinct statement about the situation of their camps, and although no reliance was placed on his word, yet his developments were noted and advancement made in the reported direction.

On Sept. 3, Maj. HOUSE, with a battalion of the Iowa Sixth—400 men—was out scouting. At 3 P. M. he came upon the ridge of a hill looking into a valley where were 250 lodges of Indians. Dispatching a courier to SULLY, with intelligence that he had found them and to hurry on, he dashed among them. He pulled his revolver and pointed it; instantaneously a hundred arrows were pointed at his heart; he put it back again and a parley commenced. Immediately teepes began to come down, ponies and dogs were packed with traps by squaws, and sent off with the women and children in the utmost haste. The Indians pretended they only wished to make a peace and treaty—that they were tired of war, &c.—all good enough for a parley, and to gain time for the escape of squaws and the children. Their hypocrisy, however, proved the salvation of the soldiers as well as the others, for they were surrounded by 1,000 warriors, and complete annihilation must inevitably have attended any attack.

Finally they told the soldiers that as they had come up into their country to be killed, *they* would kill them—accompanying this with all manner of manoeuvres, showing their contempt. Not one would have come back alive, had not SULLY just then appeared on the hill, having rode eight miles in forty-five minutes, with both cavalry and artillery. The Iowa regiment was stationed on the east, and the Nebraska regiment on the west; while the General, with one battalion of the Iowa Sixth, brought up the south face, nearly forming a circle. Another batch of about 150 lodges was found in a neighboring valley, in supporting distance of the first. The attack was commenced by the Nebraska Second, who, dismounting, fought like devils. The Iowa Sixth came into range with empty rifles, and received two discharges before having a load in their guns. But soon loading, on the other side the fight became furious. The Indians faced the fire, and handled not a particle. They fought in military style, formed in three lines, dismounting to fire, and using the horses as breastworks; again mounting and wheeling in rear; thus giving a constant fire to our fire, and preserving their own strength, with fearlessness, they veiled their defiance, and fought like warriors, standing up to their work with desperate resolution and unconquerable firmness. But their opponents were "too much" for the infuriated fiends, and nothing but death could foil them that while time. On they came, until foe and friend were clasped together, while even the whites fired across into each other. Gen. SULLY eagerly wished to open his battery on them, but the proximity of both parties rendered it fully as dangerous to his own men as to the red scoundrels. Superior discipline at last conquered, and the Indians, disconcerted and disappointed, fled in every direction, leaving from one hundred to two hundred dead bodies on the field, and over a hundred prisoners. Darkness protected the flying fugitives, and, weary and exhausted, our men rested quietly over night. Our losses are estimated at over fifty killed and wounded. All the Indian tepees, buffalo robes, peltry, trinkets, meats and 300 ponies remain in Gen. SULLY'S possession. After taking all that could be brought away, it required four hundred men all of one day to destroy by fire the remainder. Every kind of Indian commerce was captured in abundance. For ten miles the road was covered with dried meat and stuffs that were thrown away. Much of the "plunder" was recognized as having belonged to whites along the frontier. The Express proprietor recovered a number of stolen horses, as also did many soldiers.

Over a bushel and a half of Minnie cartridges were captured, and many United States rifles. The prisoners say that they got them from SIBLEY, as also one hundred horses marked U. S. They state that they whipped him in the two first battles, and took this property from him; but that in the last battle they were driven across the Missouri.

The prisoners state that when they came to the Shayenne River they were east of him, and that he went north one hundred miles, while they came directly west, and went to getting meats. When he advanced they *cached* all their property save what they needed for immediate use, and that what he took did not amount to anything; that after he retreated they recrossed the river and *uncached* their property, and came down toward Long Lake, where they were come upon by SULLY.

The Blackfeet, Uncpapas, Yanktonnais, Teetons—west of the Missouri—and Santees, also a few Yanktons, were all engaged in this battle. They are all united, and it is estimated that from 2,000 to 4,000 warriors were present. The prisoners consist mainly of children. The fugitives went in different directions—a large party going to James River, while some crossed the Missouri, and others went north. While at this agency in July but few officers expected to see any Indians on the route; called the whole thing a "humbug and speculation;" that no Indians would attempt any resistance; that 300 men could walk to the British line and scare all the Indians out of the country, etc., etc. They are astounded to see how Indians will fight, and now acknowledge that a few more men would have been better for us. It is not surprising. The Indians along the Missouri are the wild Indians of the plains; they live only through danger; they are born into it, and it is all danger and battle among them until they die. They know no masters; they are the bravest and most daring of all the Indian tribes. The Sioux nation is the most powerful of all, and the most haughty.

They have never seen our power nor felt it, and all they know of the whites is through the fur traders and the few emigrants to the gold mines who pass through their country. Hence they only know the whites as physically inferior, and meet them with a lordly hauteur. We have now the Indians of the Plains to fight, and not only the Santees. It is impossible to refuse a tribute of respect to their gallant resistance, or not to admire their plucky death.

No attack was again made upon the army. A squad of six men, who went back to the train after ambulances, lost their way and did not come in for some time. Several squads, of thirty men each, were sent out after them, one of which was attacked by several hundred Indians and routed. The men threw away their rifles, and all but six succeeded in getting back to camp.

An additional incident is connected with the Indian business. SULLY captured papers in the Indian camp giving unequivocal information that twenty-two white men, who were descending the river in a Mackinac boat from the gold mines, had been massacred. He also found gold dust with the papers. The Indians say that the fight occurred two days after SIBLEY left the river. They killed sixty-five Indians, when their ammunition gave out, and the Indians rushed in upon them, and killed them. They are said to hail from Illinois.

Fort Thompson, at the Agency here, is almost completed, and will be somewhat formidable if a company of soldiers is left to aid and defend it during the coming Winter.

Obituary.

LIEUT. MILNOR BROWN, OF NEW-YORK.

Lieut. MILNOR BROWN, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers—son of Mr. STEWART BROWN—whose funeral took place last Saturday, was killed at the battle of Gettysburgh. For more than a year he had been serving his country in different positions. During last Winter he was stationed at New-Orleans on the Staff of Gen. BANKS, but as the season for active campaigning advanced, impatient of the comparative inactivity of New-Orleans, he returned North, and was on the point of joining the active service of the West when the invasion of Pennsylvania occurred. Lieut. BROWN at once hastened to join his regiment in time to take part in the struggle. He bravely fell on the day that victory at length rested with our army. The news of his death caused deep sorrow to many hearts, for in every situation Lieut. BROWN had won the love and esteem of his associates. Resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted by Company K, Seventh regiment, of this City, of which he had been one of the most popular members. His nobleness of soul, together with his congeniality, made him a most attractive companion—while the high-toned spirit of self-sacrifice which he united with uncommon purity of life, made him a most valued friend. With true patriotism he tore himself from a home he dearly loved, where affection and wealth made all things attractive and beautiful, and like a true soldier met death unshrinkingly, for his hope was beyond this life.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
St. Andrew	Oct. 17	Quebec	Liverpool.
Columbia	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Oct. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Oct. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Oct. 24	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Oct. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Belgona	Oct. 29	New-York	London.
Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Sept. 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
Virginia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Oct. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	Oct. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Oct. 6	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Oct. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Oct. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Oct. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	Oct. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Oct. 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Oct. 17	New-York	New Orleans.
Yazoo	Oct. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia, via* Southampton, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of New-York* close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mail at .... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—A COUNTRY WEEKLY NEWSpaper and job office on the Hudson River may be purchased; a good chance for a practical printer; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For particulars, address PRINTER, No. 113 Broadway, New-York City.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRODUCE Commission business; one who can influence consignments to join the advertiser, now established in good location in general storage. To such, with small capital, a favorable chance. Apply to DROWNE & MOORE, No. 208 Broadway.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 211 Broadway for 3 days.

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—ROBES DE CHAMBRE and UNDER-CLOTHING, ready made and made to order.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Linens, Sheetings, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
MOURNING GOODS
in every variety, Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, De Laines, &c., at Retail.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.,
FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
A full assortment at retail.
Also at STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A large assortment of the very latest styles at retail.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Several choice LOTS just received per steamer, will be offered at retail,
MONDAY, Oct. 19.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTH, IRISH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED AND STRIPED REPS, &c., &c.
including many novelties received per steamers.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

KID GLOVES,
A NEW BRAND,
THE EMPRESS GLOVE,
FOR LADIES.
Fine, Soft, Elastic, equal to any in market.
$1 a pair.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

HOSIERY
AND UNDERGARMENTS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S COTTON,
MERINO and LAMBSWOOL,
IN GREAT VARIETY and at LOW PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 Canal-st., corner Laurens.

SHIRTS.
GENTLEMEN'S FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
MADE TO MEASURE AT
$2 50 EACH.
A PERFECT FIT AND FIRST-CLASS WORK.
NEGLIGE SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
SUSPENDERS,
GLOVES, &c.
RICHARD GREEN,
No. 375 CANAL-STREET.

AT LEGRAIN'S—MONDAY, 19TH INST.
OPENING OF NEW GOODS.
SILKS,
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, all the NEW SHADES.
Plain EVENING SILK, at $1 38; worth $2.
PLAIN POINT de SOIE, in all the NEW SHADES, and a VERY FINE CHOICE OF DOUBLE FACED FIGURED.

DRESS GOODS.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF PLAIDED POPLINS yet offered.
STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH, QUITE NEW STYLES.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.
EMPRESS CLOTH 5-4 at 75 cents, worth $1.
EPINGLINES, OTTOMANS and POPLINS. NEW SHADES.
MERINOS,
2,000 pieces just received; from $1 up.
CLOTH FOR LADIES' WEAR,
WHITE GOODS,
and FLANNELS.
These being an addition to the business will be sold without profit during three months, and are now offered much below manufacturers' prices.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverly-place.

SOMETHING TO WEAR.
On Monday I will expose for sale a black Long Camel's Hair Shawl, probably unsurpassed for quality and beauty of design in Europe, but certainly superior to anything offered for sale in this country. Let the public judge. Price $2,500. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity-st.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves. Alexandre's Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

SOMETHING TO WEAR.
On Monday I will expose for sale a black Long Camel's Hair Shawl, probably unsurpassed for quality and beauty of design in Europe, but certainly superior to anything offered for sale in this country. Let the public judge. Price $2,500. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.—A SPLENDID STOCK of every desirable material for dresses, embracing many rare novelties. Also, a very superior stock of bonnets, cloaks, shawls in great variety, veils, embroideries, gloves, &c., &c., all at prices which defy competition. Call and examine. W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SOMETHING TO WEAR.
On Monday I will expose for sale a black Long Camel's Hair Shawl, probably unsurpassed for quality and beauty of design in Europe, but certainly superior to anything offered for sale in this country. Let the public judge. Price $2,500. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity st.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS.
MME. WALTON, No. 689 Broadway,
Between Amity and 4th sts.,
is constantly receiving the latest and most approved patterns of Parisian Bonnets, and her facility for manufacturing will give to the Ladies of New-York and vicinity a rare opportunity of selecting from her varied stock.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RESPECTABILITY, liberal income, &c., wishes to marry; essentials on the lady's part are wealth, respectability, education, and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address for one week, S. T. A., Station B.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 399 Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.
Number of boarders limited to 35. Superior advantages offered. Next session opens Oct. 16. Terms $150 per annum. Catalogues at Mr. J. P. Worstell's, No. 334 Broadway. Principal may be seen at the National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., between 12 M. and 1½ P. M.
T. O. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York, will open on the 1st of November, 1863, and continue until the 1st of June following, at a charge of $150 a year, payable semi-annually in advance.
The plan of study depends upon the object of the student, his previous knowledge, and the time at his disposal. It is designed, however, to give a complete professional education in Chemistry to such as may desire it.
For further information, apply to Prof. CHAS. A. JOY, at the College, 49th-st.
CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College.

EVENING COURSE OF FRENCH LESSONS for gentlemen and youths, at Prof. C. F. GILLETTE'S, (formerly French Teacher of the Mount Washington Institute,) No. 112 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., will open MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ P. M. Separate classes for beginners and advanced pupils. A special department for French Commercial Correspondence. Circulars may be had at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Dechaux, No. 653 Broadway; Franc O. Adams & Co.'s, specie brokers, No. 9 Nassau-st., and at the Professor's.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 40 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st. GEORGE W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 40 4th st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 8 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

DR. F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S School, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Christern No. 763; and at the Institution.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK.—Prof. RICHARDS' Special Gymnasium. This Institution is designed for the Promotion of Health, the Cure of Stammering, and Defective Articulation; for Instruction in Elocution, Vocal and Respiratory Physiology, and the New Gymnastics.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. Gibson, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters have been retained, and the same course of studies is pursued.

JAMES P. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared for college or business. JAMES P. CLARK, A. M.,
Late senior partner of Clark & Brownell.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their French and English school for young ladies and children, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. References to parents whose daughters have been several years in the school.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's No. 843, and Price's, No. 861 Broadway.

MRS. PARKER'S INSTITUTE FOR THE Light Gymnastics, Dr. Dio Lewis' system, opens Oct. 7 at No. 29 East 20th-st., Hall of the Home for the Friendless. For circulars as to terms, &c., apply at the Hall.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REceives pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy; 7th-av. cars pass school.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN. —Board and tuition, $80 per term of five months, commencing Nov. 1. A. B. LOCKWOOD.
B. F. BROWN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES,) Port Jervis, Orange County, on Erie Railroad, commences Sept. 21. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Segee's, No. 853 Broadway.

MOUNT KISCO MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE is a first class Boys' Boarding-School. Address, for circulars, A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS. Terms, $150 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,211 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN., a well-known boarding school for boys. Catalogues at No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE school for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 86 Madison-av.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Fall term commenced Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school reopens Sept. 16, at No. 15 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

TEACHERS.

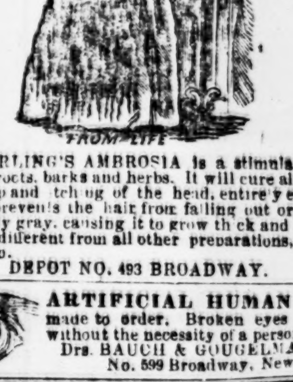
A GENTLEMAN OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching, and a graduate of the New-Jersey State Normal School, residing at Plainfield, N. J., desires to take into his family, for board and instruction, from two to four pupils, at a moderate price. For particulars, address Box No. 1.8, Plainfield, New Jersey.

FURNITURE.

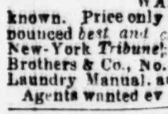
ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING,
No. 493 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.



Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.



ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order. Broken eyes replaced without the necessity of a personal visit.
Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

DOTY'S NEW-YORK CLOTHES-WASHER.—Patented and manufactured by WM. M. DOTY, No. 498 Broadway, New-York, is undoubtedly the best and cheapest
WASHING MACHINE
known. Price only $10; three fourths size $9. It is pronounced *best and cheapest* by Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. New-York *Tribune*; Jas. Brown, of the firm of Brown, Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; A. Holland, author of Laundry Manual, and others.
Agents wanted everywhere. Send for a Circular.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARble, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, table-glass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, antique and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c., &c. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FRENCH CLASSES, LIMITED TO 12 Pupils, are now forming for Ladies at the Woman's Library, University Building, room No. 2, second floor. Terms very low. Apply at the desk, or to PROF. DE L'OUEST, No. 28 East 22d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.,

For flagging westerly side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and Fortieth-street, north side, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

For flagging Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenue.

For fencing lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street, and also on Fiftieth, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, known as Ward numbers One, Twelve and Seventeen, in block number three hundred and thirty-four; also, all the lots or parcels of land on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also, the lots on the opposite side of Fiftieth-street, to the distance of one hundred and forty feet westerly from the corner of Lexington-avenue; also, all the lots in the westerly front of block number five hundred and thirty-five, on Sixth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets; also, all the lots in the southerly half of the same block, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Oct. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For a sewer in Varick-street, from Clarkson to West Houston-street.

For a sewer in Ludlow-street between Houston and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-ninth street, and upon the intersecting avenues to the middle of the adjacent blocks between Third-avenue and East River. Also all the property on both sides of Varick-street between West Houston and Clarkson streets, and the lots on the southerly side of Downing-street from the corner of Varick to and including Ward number 1463 of said street. Also all the property on both sides of Ludlow-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, October 10, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading First Avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of the First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each way from First-avenue, from Houston-street, through First-avenue to the Harlem River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Oct. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

No freight taken for Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA E. J. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 21st inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10 to 11 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 4th November.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., continue to sell drafts available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—ONE SORREL GELDING, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old—well broken to saddle either for lady or gentleman; also, one sorrel gelding, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, well broken for saddle and harness. Can be seen at Mr. Dickel's Riding Academy, No. 5 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-SIZED BAY HORSE, seven years old; kind and gentle; a good saddle horse; was used in the army about one year. Can be seen at private stable No. 41 West 13th-st. Price, $200.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., TUESDAY, October 20, 1863:

For regulating and grading Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Seventy-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Curb, gutter and flagging Sixteenth-street, from Avenue D to East River.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

New house for Hose Company No. 11.
New house for Hose Company No 37.
New house for Hose Company No. 51.
New house for Engine Company No. 24.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 46.
Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 47.
Dredging slip foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.
Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 30 and 31, North River.
Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 43 and 45, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 9, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 4 P. M. on the 25th of the current month of October, for 100,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz.:

30,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Penn.
20,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.
20,000 at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.
10,000 sets at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the regulation patterns, which can be seen at either of the above-named arsenals, and they are to be subject to inspection at the arsenal where delivered before being received for the Government; none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 1,000 sets per week for all contracts of 10,000 sets or under; and not less than 2,000 sets per week on all contracts for over 10,000 sets, the first delivery to be made within fifteen days from date of contract. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the amount to be delivered at that time. The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to the department to be fully competent to execute, in their own shops, the work proposed for. Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful fulfillment.

The department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:

6,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

Samples in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels*, must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 47 Exchange-place, (Room No. 30,) for the construction of timber rafts or floats for harbor defence, including the materials therefor, and for their delivery at the Narrows or such other point near New-York Harbor as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; with modern improvements. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and two children, in a small family where they can be comfortable for the Winter. Any party disposed to furnish such accommodations, for a reasonable price, will address J. W. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN a private family, without board. Inquire at No. 56 West Washington-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN A pleasant part of the City have several fine rooms to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 104 East 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table (near rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REOPENED their English, French and German Boarding and Day-School at their new residence, No. 174 West 37th-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

Parties holding ten (10) or more fractional or thirty (30) or more full Coupons of the Loan of 1862, maturing on the 1st proximo, are requested to hand them in with separate schedules. Holders complying with this request will have their coupons examined in the order in which they are received, and checks given for them, on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished, upon application at the interest desk.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1859, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS FOR $540,000 OF KINGS COUNTY VOLUNTEER AND RELIEF COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, Oct. 9, 1863.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of Kings County until 12 M. on the 21st day of October, 1863, for $540,000 of Kings County Volunteer and Relief Bonds, issued by authority of an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 21, 1863, and by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, adopted Oct. 2, 1863.

The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, dated Nov. 1, 1863, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November. The principal will be due and payable in successive annual installments of $25,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1865, and on the 1st day of May in each year thereafter, up to and including the year 1880, $50,000 in 1881, $50,000 in 1882, and $40,000 in 1883.

Each installment of bonds will be classified by numbers corresponding with the term of years they are to run, from 1 to 19 inclusive.

The proposals must state the number of bonds desired, the amount of premium per bond, and of which class.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer on the 1st day of November, 1863, the sums awarded to them respectively.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Kings County Volunteer and Relief Bonds," and be addressed to the County Treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to promote or protect the interests of the County.

THOS. A. GARDNER, County Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1863, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at this office, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 24th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer books will be closed from and after the 24th day of October instant until the morning of the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and S. D. N. Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Sec'y.

FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

GREEN BAY — MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the above named Company, will be held on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of A. ROLKER & CO., No. 56 Pearl-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

PRIZE MONEY FOR 130 VESSELS IS being paid at the Banking and Collection offices of WALDEN & WILLARD, No. 187 York-st., Brooklyn, and No. 54 Water-st., Charlestown, Mass.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA State coupons bought or collected at best rates

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 26th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 26th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., COR. VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
NO. OF DEPOSITORS 12,600
ASSETS $851,554

Dividends have all been SIX PER CENT. on $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Deposits on or before Oct. 20 *will bear interest from Oct. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice Presidents.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS' BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before 20th October will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

This Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-s., open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from 1st inst. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—ON THE 21ST OF AUGUST last, five bundles of GOODS, marked Heuman & May, Adrian, Mich. Any person giving information which will lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded by applying to GAWTRY & FRENEAU, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., up stairs.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, A GENTLEMAN'S cluster diamond BREAST-PIN, the stem being set with diamonds, one diamond being out of the stem. By returning the same at No. 37 Chambers-st., up stairs, the above reward will be paid.

STOLEN BOND.—ONE UNITED STATES 1881 5-20s, $500 Coupon Bond, supposed to be No. 1,424. Any information respecting the same since Sept. 27, please communicate to the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—THE OWNER OF A BULL-DOG, with a leather collar having a brass plate, inscribed, "John Graham, No. 1,147 South 8th-st." Apply at No. 130 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from the owner, who lives at the West, to sell four three story brick houses, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn, at a price which will make them a highly remunerative investment. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND BROADWAY.—For sale—the extra large and elegant house No. 200 5th-av., opposite Madison-square, and running through to Broadway.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A TWO STORY and attic house, with extension in the rear; lot 25 by 100 feet, gas and water, on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., less than one block from Myrtle-av. cars. Price $3,700. Inquire of ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, corner of Bedford and Park avs.

FOUNDRY PROPERTY.—WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash or lease, for a term of years, in this City or immediate vicinity. Full particulars as to number of lots, buildings, machinery, location, price, &c., desired. Possession about March 1. Address S. H. T., Box 3,241 Post-office.

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 80 FRANKLIN-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Church-st. Inquire of E. H. LEADBEATER at ARNOLD & CONSTABLE'S, Canal-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FARM AND VINEYARD AT AUCTION.

The estate of the late Capt. Wm. A. Hussey, situated about one mile from Cornwall Landing, N. Y., on the West Point road, embracing about 100 acres, will be sold TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., if fair weather, if not, the first fair day at the same hour.

This is one of the finest situations in this famed locality, for beauty of scenery, for the culture of fruit, (being well stocked with the same,) and general farm purposes.

The buildings comprise a mansion-house, farm-house, barn and other necessary out-buildings for such an establishment all in good order. Immediately after the sale of the above, the farm stock, implements, hay, grain, &c., &c., will be sold. The time of payment can be arranged to suit the purchaser.

For further information, inquire of G. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y., or on the premises.

H. C. HUSSEY.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE JOHN PIRNIE—A very desirable farm and country residence in Westchester County, near three railroad depots, and in a very desirable locality. The house is beautifully situated, 45x45, with large extension, and in perfect order. The farm contains 127½ acres of fine land; there are two apple orchards, plenty of other fruits, good garden, farm-house, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, contains 16 rooms, is elegantly frescoed, and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest kinds of fruit, in great variety. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, about 10 minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, in one of the best locations on the island, with lawn running to the water, and fine vegetable and flower garden; is in every way suited for a Winter residence; is fully furnished, and has all the comforts of a city house, including gas, water, and furnace; stable room for four horses; will be rented very low to a good tenant. Address Box No. 2,811 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—two miles from Jersey City Ferry, a spacious house and grounds suitable for a first-class family; contains all modern improvements and in every respect like a first-class city house with rural attractions; Cars every 10 minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Price, $12,500. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARRISON, intersected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and the road from Rye Neck to White Plains, about one mile northeast from Mamaroneck Depot, near Rye, containing 65 acres, well divided. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN G. HAVILAND, Brevoort Insurance Co., No. 70 Wall-st., or of the proprietor, SAMUEL HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

TO LET.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—GENTEEL APARTMENTS FOR A small American family, without children. Must be in a good neighborhood, west of Broadway and not higher up than 30th-st. References exchanged. Address E. L. P., Station C.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 28th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of he prize steamer MERRIMACK, consisting of about four hundred bales Cotton, Tobacco and Turpentine.

ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 27th day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof the prize-steamer KATE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

The above vessel now lies at Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

Continuation of the great sale of villa and city lots at Sherwood, N. J., two miles from the Jersey City Ferry.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground, the balance of the villa and city lots unsold. At the same time there will be sold several excellent sites on the Morris Canal, suitable for manufactories, coal yards, &c. For maps and information apply to D. SCOTT, No. 38 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or ANDREW CLERK & CO., No. 48 Maiden-lane, N. Y. N. B.—If the weather is stormy, the sale will take place the first fine day thereafter.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GERARD, BETTS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, at No. 159 7th-av., corner of 21st-st.:

STOCK OF BAR FIXTURES, PAINTINGS, &c.—The stock and fixtures contained in the above store, consisting in part of wines, liquors, bar fixtures, counter, beer pump with jets, R. Seely's make, pipe, &c. Also, one other beer-pump, window shades and blinds, fine paintings, engravings, oil-cloth, tables, chairs, wardrobe, nest of drawers, stove-pipe, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—No. 28 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM AT RYE—THE VALUABLE farm of the late William Theall, at Rye, about half a mile from the depot, on the road to Rye Beach containing about one hundred and fourteen acres, will be sold at the dwelling-house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition. Maps at auctioneer's office.

A. B. TAPPEN, Referee, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
A. W. & A. BRADFORD, Attorneys, No. 6 Wall-st.

T. REILY, Auctioneer.

CAMELIA AND OTHER GREENHOUSE PLANTS at auction, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a select assortment, including fine specimen plants of Camellias, six to twelve feet high; also, Orange and Lemon Trees, Azeleas, Cactus, &c. Sale peremptory, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Also, 10,000 choice Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees, from the nursery of G. Marc, Esq., at Astoria, L. I.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the first, second and third WEDNESDAYS, 7th, 14th and 21st of October, at the corral near the Washington Observatory, a large lot of HORSES and MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. GARRETSON, A. Q. M.

ON THE 22D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos. 62 and 64 Duane-st., in this City, all and singular the tools, fixtures, machinery and implements belonging to the estate of the late James R. Ryan, deceased, and used in carrying on the book-binding business at said place.

Terms of sale cash.

E. C. RYAN, Administratrix.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

HOTEL PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.—The leases, business, good-will, and furniture of the EVERETT HOUSE will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the corner of 4th-av. and Union-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Supreme Court. The Everett House fronts on Union-square, and in all its appointments is a first-class hotel.

GEORGE H. FORSTER, Attorney, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.; Imitation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by

A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIAN CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
will remain on exhibition
TILL 4 O'CLOCK MONDAY, P. M.,
when they start for their homes in the West.

An entire new Spectral Illusory Drama,
MARRIETTE;
OR,
THE WARNING OF DEATH,
introducing new and beautiful effects, including the wonderful and marvelous
GHOST,
which has so astonished the scores of thousands of visitors the last two or three weeks. It will be produced Every AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7 o'clock.

Engaged for one week, an unrivaled
PANTOMINE AND BALLET COMPANY,
Composed of the
BROTHERS SANFORD
And the beautiful and talented
PREMIER DANSEUSE,
MADEMOISELLE MEDIA,
Who appear at each performance in the pleasing
ITALIAN BALLET PANTOMINE
THE VINE-DRESSERS OF COMO.

This is their first appearance in America, having performed with triumphant success in the principal theaters in London, Paris, and other European cities.

MONS. ALEXANDRE, MAGICIAN,
Pupil of the Great Wizard of the North, gives his wonderful tricks and feats of Magic
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING,
On the platform in the main hall of the Museum,
And sells books teaching
EVERY MAN TO BE HIS OWN MAGICIAN.

Besides explaining his tricks to the visitors and selling them at a very low figure.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE GIANT BOY,
Eighteen years old, and over
EIGHT FEET HIGH!
the tallest man living. Also,
A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe, representing
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE
encamped in the Mountains of old Castile, including the
DYING SCENE OF THE
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALCARREGUI,
surrounded by his Wife, Sister and other Friends.
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S
PETITE SEWING-MACHINE,
a most perfect and beautiful specimen of mechanism.
LIVING TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

☞ All Complimentary Tickets now out must be used before the 15th of November, as there will be no free tickets after that time.

WINTER GARDEN.

INAUGURATION
OF
THE REIGN OF
MERRIMENT!
MERRIMENT!!
MERRIMENT!!!
The popular young American comedian,
JOHN S. CLARKE,
JOHN S. CLARKE,
JOHN S. CLARKE,
for
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
in
DASHING COMEDY,
DASHING COMEDY,
DASHING COMEDY,
ROLLICKING DRAMA,
ROLLICKING DRAMA,
ROLLICKING DRAMA,
AND
ROARING FARCE,
ROARING FARCE,
ROARING FARCE.
MONDAY, OCT. 19,
MONDAY, OCT. 19,
will be presented a peculiar piece of nonsense, founded on nothing particular, and called
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL!
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL!!
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL!!!
OR
THE LION OF THE DAY.
JOHN S. CLARKE
JOHN S. CLARKE
AS
THE LION!
THE LION!!
TIME—SEPTEMBER, 1863.
SCENE—Parlor in Hotel at Highlands of Navesink.

Also, Clarke's revised and amended edition of the glorious comic drama of
THE TOODLES.
The Immortal Timothy Toodles!
The Immortal Timothy Toodles!!
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

Previous to which, Buckstone's laughable comedietta,
KISS IN THE DARK!
KISS IN THE DARK.
SELIM PETTIBONE, first time..... JOHN S. CLARKE
SELIM PETTIBONE, first time..... JOHN S. CLARKE
CONSTITUTING
a programme entirely devoted to
FUN!
FUN!!
FUN!!!
Performance commences 7½; closes 10¾ o'clock.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT IN TWELVE LESSONS, whether the pupil has the slightest knowledge of music or not; pupils furnished with banjos for practice; banjos made to order. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, or as lady's companion; she has had the entire charge of a gentleman's family for the last four years, and would refer to him for particulars. Call at No. 148 West 20th-st., or address M. W., Box No. 1,685 Post-office.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman would wish to obtain some gentlemen's washing and ironing; has first-class recommendations and excellent accommodations for washing and drying. Apply at No. 408 East 16th-st., a few doors below 1st-av.

MALES.

AS CLERK, SALESMAN OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Employment is wanted either in New-York or Brooklyn as general clerk, salesman or assistant book-keeper, by a gentleman who can give satisfactory references in regard to ability and faithfulness, although not prepared to loan his employer a few hundred dollars. Letters addressed to E. W., through the Brooklyn Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

CALIFORNIA.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO go to California as clerk, agent or valet, by a respectable American man, (single,) with some responsible party; first-class references in New-York and San Francisco given. For particulars, address CALIFORNIA, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.

Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

For further information, apply at our office, No. 52 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

ROSS, STEELE & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 28, 1863.

WOOD-CARVERS.—WE WOULD EMPLOY 20 to 30 good wood-carvers; warrant them liberal wages and steady employment for one year, at our furniture factory. Inquire or address MITCHELL & RAUNNELSBERG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a large retail lumber-yard, who thoroughly understands the business and can give unexceptional reference. Address LUMBER, Box No. 307 Brooklyn Post-office.

PAPER-MAKERS WANTED.—FOURDRINIER-machine tenders and engineers wanted, at our mills, near Wilmington, Del.; for superior workmen extra wages will be paid. Address JESSUP & MOORE, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, or ten samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retails for $2; urgently needed by every person. By R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO CAN COME WELL recommended, resides in the City, and is between 14 and 16 years old, to attend to a retail store. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

A BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG IMPORTING House, an active, intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, who lives with his parents; salary two dollars per week. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,381 P. O.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A BOOKSTORE who understands the book and stationery business; testimonials from his last employer required. Apply to M. A. MACFARLAND, No. 957 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED.—A CARRIER TO SERVE A MORNING route of about 200 subscribers, in Brooklyn. Apply at PELLETREAU'S Stationery store, No. 22 Court-st. Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. One that has some knowledge of the business may address T. E., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer R. M. PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are now extracting teeth positively without pain by the use of the nitrous oxide gas, commonly called laughing gas. They are also prepared to furnish to dentists the apparatus for manufacturing the gas, and to give full instructions for administering the same. N. B.—No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN will now pay for as good a set of teeth as can be made. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
will be held at the
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 446 BROADWAY,
October 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1863.
Music by Helmsmüller's Band of the 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Tickets, 50 cents each.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 19, at 8,
Mme. MEDORI,
for the first time, in her grand character of
LADY MACBETH.
SIGNOR BELLINI,
for the first time in his great rôle of
MACBETH,
in Verdi's celebrated Opera, in four acts, entitled
MACBETH,
with
NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MILITARY BAND, &c.,
and the following complete cast.

Macbeth .... Sig. F. BELLINI
Lady Macbeth .... Mme. J. MEDORI
Macduff .... Sig. LOTTI
Banquo .... Sig. D. COLLETTI
Malcolm .... Sig. Rubio
The Doctor .... Sig. Muller
Witches, Soldiers, Assassins, Attendants, &c.
Conductor .... Sig. J. NUNO.

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 24,
SECOND GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 22,
when will be presented Verdi's popular opera
LA TRAVIATA,
with the same complete cast as produced at the New-York Academy.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.

Mr. WALLACK takes much pleasure in announcing that the new drama has made the greatest success yet achieved in this Theatre, and to prevent disappointment would respectfully suggest an early application for seats.

EVERY NIGHT during the week will be acted Mr. Lester Wallack's new five act drama,
ROSEDALE,
OR
THE
RIFLE BALL,
Sustained by

Mr. LESTER WALLACK.	Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER.	Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND
Mr. H. DALY.	Mr. JOHN SEFTON.
Mr. BROWNE.	Mr. PARKES.
Mrs. HOEY.	Miss MARY GANNON.
Mrs. VERNON.	Miss FANNY MORANT.
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.	Miss MARY BARRETT.
Miss LE BRUN.	Miss CARMAN.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. Baker.
COMEDY WEEK.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.
Admiral Franklin .... Mr. G. H. Andrews
Charles Franklin .... Mr. Whiting
Mr. Sandford .... Mr. Methid
Billy Lackaday .... Mr. Walter Lennox
Eugenia .... Miss Henrietta Irving
DYING FOR LOVE.
Mrs. Doctor Mangle .... Miss Mary Shaw
A NEW DRAMA
of intense interest is in rehearsal.
Doors open at 7, begin at 8.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

No. 585 BROADWAY, No. 585,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
R. M. HOOLEY, sole Proprietor; GEO. CHRISTY, Stage Manager.

Crowded nightly with the élite of the City.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, and every night, another entire change, everything new. The great guns, Christy, Bowers, Purdy, Prendergast, Herman, Judson, Cooper, Dranin, Gaynor, Simpson, &c., in the following new features: Who Killed the Policeman? The Castle Garden Sports. The Laughing Gas. Young Eph's Lament. The Auctioneer. How to Get Your Bills Paid. Children in the Wood. Pico Solos, Banjo Solos, new Songs, Dances and Plantation Scenes. Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.

Harmonic new scale, which have been so much admired at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power and brilliancy of tone to any pianos now known. They may be had of the manufacturer,

J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

ERARD PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ERARD Grand Piano, in excellent condition. Apply at No. 121 9th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, on Saturday or Monday.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—NEW, strong and well-made pianos, with all the latest improvement and style, of full and sweet tone and well finished, at No. 41 Lispenard-st., near Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.

NO. 204 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY—No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M TO 2 P.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 63 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN BELONGING TO this District, (Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards) who have not yet reported, are hereby directed to report themselves at these headquarters within ten days from this date, or be considered and treated as deserters.

By order of FRED. C. WAGNER, Captain and Provost-Marshal.

——— ———, Commissioner.

JOHN R. VAN KLEECK, Surgeon.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER

SHREWSBURY.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2½	P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	10	A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2½	P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	11	A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	2½	P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	6	A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	2½	P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6½	A.M.
Monday, Oct. 12,	2½	P.M.	Monday, Oct. 12,	7½	A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13,	2½	P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13,	7½	A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	3	P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 14,	7½	A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15,	3	P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15,	8	A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 17,	12	M.	Friday, Oct. 16,	9½	A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20,	8	A.M.	Monday, Oct. 19,	10	A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	9	A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20,	1	P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22,	10	A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 21,	2	P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23,	10½	A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22,	2	P.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE Robertson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M. for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 8 o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FREEDOM AND WAR. Discourses on Topics Suggested by the Times. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1863.

Mr. BEECHER is not responsible for the publication of this volume, which is made up of sermons preached by him in his church in Brooklyn, and already, we believe, published in the *Independent*. They were really, however, worth putting in book form, and although it would have been better had they been condensed and somewhat of the rhetorical and verbal expansion incident to an oral delivery taken out of them, they have still pith and substance enough in them to give warrant to the book. The discourses are marked by Mr. BEECHER's accustomed flow of thought and force, and frequent felicity of expression. There is also a practical shrewdness and common sense in his treatment of many of the topics of the day that is quite striking. The aim of the discourses, says the editor, is "to teach God's almighty supremacy and his goodness and wisdom, faith in humanity and its future, the absolute necessity of national righteousness and of Christian equality, the substantial truth and excellence of the frame of Government of the United States, the substantial nobility and courage, justice and perseverance of the real democracy of the country, and the certain and ineffable splendor of our future, if only we are true to ourselves, to humanity, and to God."

VINCENZO. A Novel, by J. RUFFINI. Author of "Doctor Antonio," "Lavinia," &c. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON. 1863.

This is the Author's best work since "Doctor Antonio." "Lavinia," was not worthy of his powers, but in "Vincenzo" he has retrieved himself. It is decidedly the ablest novel of its class that has appeared in some time. Although neither a deep nor a philosophical book, it is one that by the novel reading public, will be read with interest and remembered with pleasure. Italian events from 1848 to the present time, are interwoven with the story, and give it a political character which not only adds to the interest, but elevates it into something more than a mere transcript of home life, and everyday passions. The plot is sufficiently well sustained, and the characters admirably drawn. Vincenzo, the son of a peasant, a man of much talent for political life, and a Liberal, marries the daughter of his benefactor, a rich heiress. This woman, bigoted, narrow-minded and a devoted adherent to the Church party, proves a clog to her husband, and drags him down through gratitude and his affections. The story is particularly interesting at this time, when so many families have been divided by the course of events in our own country. The style is characterized by Dr. RUFFINI's well-known admirable English; and the book is handsomely got up by Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON.

—*Philip van Artevelde. A Dramatic Romance.* By HENRY TAYLOR. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS, 1863. The republication in blue and gold of *Philip van Artevelde* will be welcomed by all who enjoy the higher kinds of poetry. This celebrated poem was reprinted in this country shortly after its first appearance in England, but the American edition has long been out of print, and Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELD have done very well in giving it the present beautiful form. We need not say that *Philip van Artevelde* has long ago taken its place as among the very ablest historico-dramatic poems in the language. As a representation of life in Flanders in the Fourteenth Century, nothing can be better. The character of "Van Artevelde" is a masterpiece of historical portrait painting, and the whole tone of the poem is noble and heroic.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Arrival of Troops—A Speech from Colonel Connor—Trade—Gold Discoveries—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863.

Maj. P. A. GALLAGHER, lately commanding in Ruby Valley, came into the city, on his way to Camp Douglas, on Thursday last, with the following troops, California Volunteers—Company A, Third infantry, from Fort Churchill; Company C, from Fort Ruby; Company D, from Sacramento; Company L, Second cavalry, from Churchill, with a few other cavalry. Forty-six baggage wagons and six guns—three field pieces and three howitzers, 10 and 12-pounders—accompanied the force.

The Camp Douglas band met the troops, and preceded them into the city. Arriving at the residence of Gen. CONNOR, the command halted and "saluted," when the General made a brief speech, welcoming them to Camp Douglas. He would be perfectly satisfied with them if they proved as good soldiers in the future as they had in the past. He congratulated them that the cause for which they had taken up arms was progressing as finely as their hearts could wish; the prospect was that peace would soon be restored to the country, and they might have the privilege of returning to their homes.

During the Winter Camp Douglas will be further crowded by Nevada Volunteers, the first two cavalry companies of which expect to leave Fort Churchill for such destination early next month.

For some time past business has been moving on briskly in this city and in the northern settlements. The merchants are receiving their stocks of goods from the East and some from the West, and the more enterprising are disposing of them nearly as fast as they are unpacked. Gold comes into the city more freely than heretofore, particularly from the northern mines. The Idaho gold sells better than that from "Pike's Peak," the former fetching readily from $19 to $20 50 per ounce, and the latter not realizing more than from $12 to $16.

The lucky diggers or owners of the dust are eager to part with it for flour, beans, butter, eggs and other sorts of provisions, to freight back to the mines.

Anywhere from this point northward wheat is in demand at from $1 50 to $2 in gold. Flour runs from $5 50 to $6 in gold. Butter fetches 40 cents, cheese 40, eggs 30 cents. Bacon can scarcely be got. Even these prices afford a very handsome profit in selling at the Idaho mines, four or five hundred miles distant, where late quotations are: flour $40, salt $35 to $40, beans $15 and bacon $60 per hundred; butter $1 pound.

Speaking of the Northern El Dorado reminds me that for the last week or two rumors have been renewed of gold discoveries in this Territory, and within no vast distance of this city. Seeing that such rumors have been for years of an intermittent character, I have become a very Thomas in unbelief, and shall probably so continue, until the glittering metal becomes more palpable than it yet has.

But supposing the report hereafter proved true, and the usual grand rush to the diggings becomes the order of the day, it should be remembered that this is not the best country in the world to sustain a dense population. There are a few limited spots on the creek bottoms as rich as need be desired. These will produce unfailing good crops of grain for several years in succession, these rich but limited acres having a soil composed of limestone alluvium and vegetable decay. Worse than "California prices" would irritate the new comers, and no possible base of supplies would be within competent reaching distance.

In addition to the Concert already announced, it is stated that the theatre will reopen for dramatic performances on the 3d proximo. The Annual Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will open on the 2d. These, with the Conference preachings, commencing on the 6th, will make quite an intellectual bill of fare for Salt Lake City.

This week the Deseret *News* comes out under a new arrangement, an entirely independent paper, with Mr. ELIAS SMITH, the former editor, editor and proprietor, and Mr. T. B. H. STENHOUSE, formerly of New-York, assistant editor. Hereafter the *News* is to be a bright and shining light.

The contract for supplying Camp Douglas with 30,000 bushels of oats, rejected to Mr. J. SHARPS, at $1 20, has been privately awarded to Mr. A. GILBERT, at $1 per bushel.

Trains of emigrants or freight, east or west, are now inspected, by order of Gen. CONNOR, and all powder is confiscated, none being allowed to pass into the Territory. At this, and at the current and anticipated concentration of troops near this city, some of the Mormons are a little ruffled, and they think these acts partake somewhat of the belligerent.

Rumor has come into the city that young Mr. EGAN has been killed by the Indians at Deep Creek.

Brigham's Summer Vacation—Excitements in Prospective—The New Secretary of the Territory.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday Sept. 30, 1863.

So much of the current week as has past has been on a par with the quietude usually prevalent in this city and territory. But this region is also characterized by spasmodic "hot water" times, intermitting with the ordinary monotony. It appears that the Mormon magnates, BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL, and others, last week took a trip to and a sail upon the Salt Lake. As everybody was not duly preinformed of this voyage, everybody was left wholly to conjecture. A wide field was open, and surmises were as multitudinous as minds. The noted party were gone north, they were gone south, gone east, gone west, nay, gone to the States, or were *en route* to Europe. And the objects of the journey were equally numerous and varied.

Then, again, belligerent rumors were rife, and some of the old women began to think the heavens would fall. It was said that the Mormons had taken umbrage at the stopping of their immigrant trains by the C. Vs., near Fort Bridger, and the confiscation of the moieties of powder found in the vehicles, and that they (the Mormons) had dispatched a force to prevent such governmental and military cribbage; that the C. Vs at Camp Douglas were vexed with that report, and would shell the city if said report proved true.

All these and a thousand other reports flew around, amusing or exciting the hearers, according to their temperament, but all eventually proving to belong to the numerous inventions which men and women have found out. But all this noise and bluster did not end in smoke; it ended in nothing at all; there was no residue, for there was nothing substantial to commence with. So the old women have returned to their tea quieter and more composed than ever, and everybody that wants is marrying or giving in marriage, or spending "greenbacks" in the recently replenished stores. BRIGHAM is at home again, no *feu d'enfer* has consumed the Holy City, and the military have still no other thoughts than parade and drill.

However, a "time of interest" is rapidly approaching, which will interest if it do not excite. The State Fair opens on Friday, in the Social Hall. Then on Saturday the theatre reopens "with a five-act thrilling American comedy—Señor VALIENTE," with a "powerful cast," particularly on the gentleman's side, "embracing nearly the full strength of the company." On Tuesday next commences the semi-annual Mormon Conference, when the "faithful" from all parts of the Territory come together "to worship and keep the feasts of Tabernacles." On the Wednesday following the Deseret Musical Association give a concert in the great theatre. A fandango or two may also be extemporized, while of social reunions there will doubtless be a liberal share. Add to these the prayer-meetings and council meetings, the meetings of bishops, of priests, of elders, of seventies, of apostles, the meetings of hail fellows well met and the sundry fortuitous events which may occur, and surely the most fastidious will not fail to have a good time generally, if not specifically, during the next two days.

Last night occurred the first sharp frost of the season on the uplands, crimping up the various vine leaves. The wind came from a northerly point, and after the hot days of the past Summer and Fall, this morning felt decidedly cool.

Another Mormon train of immigrants arrived last Friday. Three or four more trains are yet to arrive. If not in soon, cold fingers and toes are in store for them.

Secretary FRANK FULLER, it appears, finds the pursuit of fame and fortune more attractive in Nevada than in Utah. The vacancy caused by his resignation of the Utah Secretaryship has been filled by the appointment of Mr. AMOS REED to the office. The new incumbent seems a modest, unassuming young man, more intent on attending to his legitimate duties than on making for himself name and position.

An accident recently occurred in Utah County, near American Fork, which well nigh proved fatal. A number of boys were out on a duck-shooting excursion on Mulliner's Pond, and a party of Indians were there on the same business. One of the Indians fired at a duck and hit a boy named WILLIAM RUSHTON, in the left side. Little hopes were at first entertained of the lad's recovery, but favorable symptoms intervened, and he is now doing well, though still possessed of the bullet. The Indian stoutly maintained that the affair was purely accidental, that the bullet skimmed the water and went its own willful way, and where the sender did not intend it.

LATER FROM THE TERRITORIES.

The Mining Districts of Nevada Wonderfully Prosperous—Military Movements in Colorado Territory—The Execution of Judge Tator in Nebraska.

From the *Deseret News* of September 30, we clip the following items of Territorial intelligence:

NEVADA.

From all accounts, dame Fortune seems to be lavishing, with a prodigal hand, her favors upon our western neighbors. The old mining districts of Nevada were exceedingly satisfactory to the possessors of claims, and those who wanted to be owners up to a short time since—now there is a perfect stampede to Reese River. The Virginia City *Bulletin* says:

"The news from Reese River, Smoky Valley, Cortez, Washington and adjoining districts is quite exciting. Numberless new ledges are being discovered, and new towns are spinging up as if by magic. Four mills are now running at Austin and Clifton, and one on Big Creek Canon, and all crushing rock that pays extraordinarily rich. The value of ground in all these districts has advanced enormously within the past six weeks, with a decidedly upward tendency. There is a perfect stream of people rushing in from all quarters."

The Nevada *Journal* says: "The exodus to Nevada Territory continues as great as ever—the lateness of the season making no perceptible difference in the rush. Reese River is all the cry now. Humboldt, with its immense leads, seems to be forgotten, and the few quartz mills in it are deserted, and from every part of California and Nevada Territory adventurers are wending their way to Lander County."

Among the prospective millionaires, we find conspicuous the name of our former telegraphic friend, W. I. MUNCEY, recently of this city.

A large field of sulphur has been discovered in Lassen Meadows, at the foot of Humboldt Cañon. As far as it is now traced, it covers some sixty acres, and is from one to three feet thick. The top is composed of a peculiar kind of crust. One company owns one hundred and sixty acres of what is supposed to be all sulphur. Three-fourths of it belongs to parties in Carson City, and one-fourth to parties in Humboldt City. The acid manufactories that are starting in Nevada Territory intend using this sulphur.

Hon. H. P. BENNET, delegate in Congress from Colorado, who passed through this city about a month ago, does not seem to have been able to satisfy the citizens of Virginia with his selection of Carson for the location of the mint of Nevada Territory. The Virginians will seek from next Congress an amendment of the law to substitute Virginia for Carson. The building will probably be erected next Summer, for which Congress has appropriated $100,000.

Gen. WRIGHT, the commander of the Department of the Pacific, on a recent visit to Fort Churchill, reviewed the troops there, and complimented everybody very highly. The troops were highly proficient in drill, and "there was no better conducted fort on the Pacific Coast." A few political prisoners had the General's attention, and Third Duty Sergeant, Rattlesnake Dick, who had been reduced to the ranks, for having a rather large muss with his wife, was discharged from the service, without pay or bounty for the past. On the 7th inst., twenty-six teams left Folsom for the fort, with 65,000 pounds of stores, ordnance, &c. They were to bring horse equipments for four companies, (400 men,) a battery of mountain howitzers, sabres, revolvers, shells, &c.

Major KIRKHAM, attached to the General's Staff, had met with a very serious accident at Carson City. He was stopping at the White House, and on retiring to his room, at night, in an upper story, by mistake he opened a door leading to a stairway, which as yet exists only in the mind of the builder. Before he had discovered his mistake he had taken an irrevocable step and was precipitated headlong to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. He was very badly bruised, but it was thought no bones were broken, and unless he has received some internal injury he will probably soon recover.

COLORADO.

The Denver Press seem to be dissatisfied with the operations of certain unnamed persons who have been wire-working for the purpose of transferring a regiment of soldiers from Colorado to Utah, under the representation that there were too many troops in the former and not enough in the latter place. The Rocky Mountain *News*, in discussing the subject, says:

"No unprejudiced, well informed person, knowing the present condition of things in our Territory, will say that we have a single soldier too many. Indians are threatening; right here are the greatest inducements for a rebel raid, or the smouldering fire of secession may break out at any moment if vigilance is relaxed. To guarantee security, all the military force in the Territory should remain here. Utah, on the contrary, has been for some time past, and is now, very quiet. Col. CONNOR has conquered a peace with the Indians, and we hear not the slightest whisper of trouble from any other source. We do not imagine that any is anticipated. At any rate, there are full as many troops in Utah as in Colorado, and there are certainly no more important interests to be guarded there than here."

The claims of the two Territories are very freely discussed from the editor's point of view, and Colorado is set down as one of the most important possessions of the Government, while Utah is good for nothing and something less; finally, the editor concludes:

"We believe that the representations referred to have been made and urged by interested parties—probably by men belonging to Colorado—who expect to secure contracts consequent upon the removal of troops. Perhaps they are figuring for the transportation, or for freighting supplies to them afterward. There can be no other object except a mercenary one in some shape or other. The soldiers are not needed in Utah, and they are needed in Colorado. Such being the case, we hope that not one will be moved."

The Denver editor is pretty correct on the condition of affairs in both Utah and Colorado, so far as troops and the need of them are concerned in these places. When he knows as much as we do, he will find that the contractors are not all in Colorado. Eh?

NEBRASKA.

The Omaha *Weekly Nebraskian* furnishes us with a very lengthy statement made by Judge CYRUS TATOR, from the scaffold upon which he was executed, on the 28th ult., about two miles from Omaha, on the spot where he was charged with murdering ISAAC H. NEFF. The statement is remarkable for one thing—the uncertainty of human evidence. He read his "statement" in a clear and distinct voice, and asserted his innocence of the crime, and his entire ignorance of the whole transaction, with almost his last breath. One of our citizens was the strongest evidence against him, as he avers to having purchased from TATOR six yoke of cattle belonging to the murdered man. TATOR denies ever having seen that witness till he was on trial for the murder.

TATOR is represented to have been successively a member of the bar in New-York State; a Judge and Member of the Legislature in Kansas; a Free-Soiler there, a husband and a father. His motive for the murder, if he were the guilty party, was the possession of NEFF's property, a paltry sum of five or six hundred dollars.

RETURNED.

Presidents BRIGHAM YOUNG and HEBER C. KIMBALL, with a few others, returned on the 25th inst., from a very pleasant excursion to Great Salt Lake. What with riding, resting and boating in President D. H. WELL's new boat, the *Swan*, they appear to have derived much benefit from their trip.

The First Iron-clad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article which appeared in your paper of the 4th instant, giving an interesting and generally accurate account of the career of the first of the iron-clads used in this war by the United States Government, (the *St. Louis*, of Commodore FOOTE's Mississippi flotilla,) does injustice to one of the best and most devoted officers of our navy by entirely omitting his name. Lieut.-Commander L. PAULDING was appointed Commander of the *St. Louis* when she was lying uncompleted at the wharf in Cairo, and in her fired the first gun at the rebellion on the Mississippi, and took her through all the brilliant engagements you mentioned up to the siege of Fort Pillow, at which point, a disease brought on by severe labor and exposure in discharge of his duties, compelled him to leave his command on the eve of the surrender. He was carried over the side of his vessel in a cot, and has not yet entirely recovered from his illness.

The Lieut. JOHNSON whom you mention as commander of the *St. Louis*, was Acting-Master under Lieut.-Commander PAULDING, and was sent out under his orders on the boat expedition which earned him his promotion. But he never had command of the *St. Louis*. When Capt. PAULDING was forced by his physicians to leave the vessel, he was succeeded in command by Lieut. ERBEN, and he, in turn, by others whose names I have forgotten.

A MEMBER OF THE FLEET.

The Bounty of Two-Year Men.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by a notice in your paper this morning that the Governor, in connection with the Adjutant-General and Provost-Marshal, are about making an effort to recruit the required quota from this State.

Permit me to suggest that there is no means of raising as many and as good men as could be had by the payment of the bounties now due the discharged men of the two-year regiments, who were enlisted and mustered in after the regiments had left for the field, and were mustered out with their regiments, "by expiration of term of service."

These men were promised, when enlisted and mustered, $100 bounty. On being mustered out, they are refused the $100 promised, because they had not served full two years, the most of them having served from twenty to twenty-three months. These men think they have been swindled out of the $100 promised them when they enlisted, and refuse to reënlist again unless they are paid the $100 due them, and use their influence to prevent others from enlisting—and their influence with the class likely to enlist is immense. Now, then, most of these men express a desire to reënlist, and would use their influence to induce others to enlist, could they be paid the $100 bounty due them. J. N. L.

Rupture no Disqualification for Military Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the letter of your Washington correspondent, when alluding to the hospitals, the remark "that the number disqualified by rupture was astonishing."

Now, I have worn a French supporting truss for a number of years; have been engaged in civil and military hospital practice also for a long time; and I unhesitatingly affirm that instead of disabling a man from military duty, a reduceable rupture kept back by a good supporting French truss makes a man more fit for military duty. It not only protects him from the rupture, but also from gun-shot and bayonet wounds in a vital part.

I would make a remark in connection with our military surgeons: There are plenty of surgeons in all of our States remote from the seat of war who are familiar with military practice, and who could take charge of the hospitals in their own States by contract. This would release the army surgeon, and enable him to return to the performance of his duties in the field. M. D.

OCTOBER 16, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

German National Organization.

An important movement has been initiated among the Germans, toward the formation of a National organization. The movement originated in the Washington German branch of the Union League. A Central Committee was appointed and an address issued, and the organization promises to do good work for the loyal cause during the coming year. Thus far fifteen State organizations, with a great number of other clubs and societies, have offered to coöperate. A general Delegate Convention of all the States will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th instant, at which time and place a permanent Executive Board and a central point for action will be determined on. The purpose of the organization is to secure greater compactness of the liberal Germans, in order that they may act in concert with all loyal men more effectively. The Central Committee is as follows:

President, Charles F. Schmidt, Ohio; Henry Ulke, Adolph Cluss, E. Freyhold, Washington; Wm. Dramert, Pennsylvania; Charles Roeser, Wisconsin; Ed. Zittsche, New-York; F. Reiding, Ohio; John Sourwein, Connecticut; Julius Georgii, Minnesota; John Bittman, Iowa.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Senatorial Nomination in the Fourth District.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

Mr. Wm. Parker, Chairman of the Union Senatorial Convention:

SIR: I received your letter informing me that the Union Convention unanimously nominated me for Senator for the Fourth District.

While I regret that I was selected by the Convention for the office, I feel it my duty, in times like these, to accept any position where I can be of any service to my City, my country, my God, and humanity. I accept the nomination.

WM. H. GILSON.

Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday passed sentence upon the following criminals, who pleaded guilty at the present term of the Court:

PASQUAL PADRIMINICO, for forgery in the fourth degree, passing counterfeit money,) State Prison two years; WM. W. JENKINS, for attempt to commit burglary, State Prison two years; MARY WILSON and MARY MCDONALD, for pettit larceny, Penitentiary six months each; HENRY PRICE, for attempt to commit burglary, Penitentiary two years.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM FURIOUS DRIVING.—In rainy weather, when nights are most obscure, a certain class of our omnibus and hack-drivers hold high carnival on Broadway in their utter disregard of the limbs and lives of the population. It is high time that this outrageous abuse should be stopped by summary and decisive measures. Broadway is hard to cross at any time for the aged, feeble or infirm. Women and children may regard the attempt to do so as well nigh hopeless, even in the broad glare of the noonday sun, unless assisted by some determined policeman. But at times when the slippery pavements are greased with oozy mud and glistening with the uncertain light of the corner lamps, the stoutest man has good reason to hesitate before he ventures upon so perilous an undertaking. These are precisely the periods when our City Jehus seem to convert Broadway into a grand municipal race-course, and hence at such seasons the papers are called upon to register fresh casualties. Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, a man was run over by a stage driven at top-speed, on Broadway, in the vicinity of Barnum's Museum. He was dashed to the ground, badly cut and bruised, and covered from head to foot with mire, his clothing being completely destroyed of course. The stage drove right on, in spite of shouts and cries directed at the driver. The unfortunate stranger was picked up by Officer SNYDER and taken to the Second Ward Station-house, too much bewildered to give his name and address. Only last week, upon a dark and rainy evening, a similar result of brutal recklessness occurred at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, the guilty party there likewise making his escape. Pedestrians have clear paramount rights on the public thoroughfares, and an example must be made of those who recklessly override them. When some of our omnibus Companies have swinging damages to pay, they will probably issue proper orders to their employes.

A POLICEMAN FATALLY STABBED.—In the TIMES, of Friday, we published the fact that Officer ELDRODT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was seriously stabbed in the abdomen on Thursday night, while in the act of arresting a man in Ninth-avenue. Late in the afternoon of Friday, it was reported that he died of his injuries at his residence. SAMUEL SHAW, who inflicted the wounds, was, it appears, very much intoxicated at the time, and had been ejected from a lager-bier saloon by the proprietor, whom he had threatened to stab. He was brandishing a knife on the walk, and acting in a very disorderly manner, when ELDRODT undertook to arrest him. SHAW immediately plunged his knife into his abdomen, inflicting a terrible gash. The wounded man fell, but instantly arose, caught hold of his assailant, and held him until the arrival of Officer FIERNEY, who took him to the Station-house. SHAW is a young man, and said to be of a good family. He has been in the army for the last two years. ELDRODT was an efficient officer, and was much respected by all who knew him.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT ON COLORED MEN.—On Friday afternoon some colored men were engaged in putting cotton on board of a ship lying at the foot of North-Moore-street, North River. Without any provocation on their part, a gang of some fifteen or twenty 'longshoremen, suddenly made an attack on them with stones, clubs and brickbats, and beat and bruised them in a cruel manner. The colored men, for a short time, fought with desperate energy, but were finally overpowered. Word was at once sent to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and a section of men were dispatched to the scene of the disturbance. The mob was dispersed and THOS. TRAINOR and MICHAEL WALLACE, two of the ringleaders, were arrested charged with beating one of the colored men named WM. SIMMONS. They were taken before Justice DODGE. The complainant being unable to identify them they were dischargep. THOS. WING was also taken into custody on the charge of inciting a riot. He was committed to the Tombs for examination.

A BOSTONIAN ROBBED OF HIS WATCH.—JOSIAH B. RICHARDSON, of No. 113 Milk-street, Boston, temporarily stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain on Friday night by a young man named JOHN RILEY. The watch was snatched from Mr. RICHARDSON while he was standing on the sidewalk, and passed so quickly to an accomplice that all trace of it was lost. The offender was seized by Mr. R. and detained until Officer MCGUIRE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrived and took him into custody. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail. On his examination RILEY stated that he was 23 years of age, was born in Philadelphia, and kept a drinking-saloon in Sullivan-street.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night, a man, whose name is supposed to be S. F. STREET, formerly a boarder at the Merchants' Hotel, was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, apparently intoxicated. He was placed in a cell, and very soon after it was discovered that he was in a dying condition. A physician was sent for, but death ensued before the latter arrived. Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body, when it was found that he died of apoplexy, superinduced by strong drink. The deceased was about 33 years of age, stout built, of medium height, and well dressed. On his person were found a receipt, signed by O. M. PETIT & Co., for $837, and a board bill from the Merchants' Hotel.

ALDERMAN BOOLE IN A NEW ROLE.—Our well-known Alderman and active City Inspector now appears upon the public stage in a new character—that of a Colonel of a State militia regiment. If he should be as successful in this *rôle* as he has been as a political tactician, his command will be one of the "crack corps" of the City. Col. BOOLE is authorized and commissioned by Gov. SEYMOUR to raise a regiment of light infantry from the reserve militia of this City, and has established his headquarters temporarily at the Jefferson Market drill-rooms, at the junction of Sixth and Greenwich avenues, where authorizations to raise companies will be issued on proper application, from 4 to 9 P. M., daily. The regiment will not be required to do duty out of the State, and will be furnished with arms, uniforms and equipments by the State.

BOGUS OFFICERS.—It is not all gold that glitters, especially if it be the glitter of a shoulder-strap. Mr. A. M. BEACH, calling himself a First Lieutenant, and Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, professing to be a Second Lieutenant—both wearing shoulder-straps—were arrested on Friday by Provost-Marshal NUGENT, and on investigation were found to be wearing Uncle Sam's livery without authority, neither of them having ever seen service. They were taken before a regiment of genuine soldiers and exposed to the mortification of seeing their straps and buttons cut off and themselves kicked into the street.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Friday on the body of ANTOINETTE LANG, a child aged three years, who died from a compound fracture of the skull, caused by an accidental fall from the fourth story window of house No. 119 Broome-street to the yard below. The child was standing on a chair at the window, which was partly raised. She attempted to raise it higher, when she lost her balance and fell. She lived about an hour after the accident.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—FRANCIS BURKE was arrested by Officer MCGLOIN, of the Sixth Precinct, and taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs, charged with a felonious assault on JOHN FLEMING. During the affray, which occurred in a porter-house, the accused beat FLEMING, and afterward stabbed him with a dirk-knife, inflicting wounds of a serious nature. He was committed for examination. HUGH GAVIN and MATTHEW BRENNAN, two persons who saw the stabbing, were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses. The complainant in the case is THOMAS GILMARTIN, of No. 87 Mulberry-street.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Republican candidate, for State Senator, in the Fourth Senatorial District, is Mr. WILLIAM H. GILSON, and not *Gibson* as given in the TIMES of Friday. Mr GILSON is a well-known and highly popular citizen of the Fifth Ward, accepts the nomination, and will receive a large vote. As candidate for the Assembly he polled the largest vote ever given for a Republican in that intensely Democratic district.

HEAVY BETTING.—It is stated that a bet was made on Friday, at the Astor House, and the money put up by both parties, to the amount of $5,000 each. The betters were a well-known Albany politician, a Union man, and a prominent Railroadite, the former betting the latter that the majority of the Union ticket in this State will be elected.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the delegates to the Union Convention, held last evening, WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., received the unanimous vote of the Convention as their candidate for Senator. The Sixth District comprises the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The regular session of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College will open on Monday, the 19th of this month. The introductory address will be delivered on Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the College Building.

A CONSCRIPT PROMOTED.—Mr. SIDNEY S. BOYCE, formerly of the *Evening Post*, who was drafted in the Fourth District of this City, has been promoted to a Captaincy and ordered to report to Gen. BANKS.

NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ROOMS.—Rev. SAMUEL S. BELL, D. D., Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, will preach at the Rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, this day, at 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE OPENING OF BUSHWICK-AVENUE.—The Brooklyn Board of Assessors on Friday passed a resolution fixing the district of assessment for the widening and opening of Bushwick-avenue, as follows: Beginning at the city line at the southerly side of Bushwick-avenue, and running southwesterly along said city line to a point 295 feet from Bushwick-avenue, and running thence northwesterly and northerly parallel with said avenue, as intended to be laid out, and Morrell-street; and distant 275 feet therefrom to North Second-street, thence easterly along North Second-street to Bushwick-avenue, and thence southerly and southeasterly along said Bushwick-avenue and Morrell-street to the place of beginning; and also beginning at the northerly side of Bushwick-avenue at the city line; running thence northerly, northwesterly and easterly along the boundary line of the Cemetery of the Evergreens to a point in said boundary line distant 300 feet at right angles from the easterly side of said Bushwick-avenue, as intended to be laid down; thence northwesterly and northerly, parallel to Bushwick-avenue and Morrell street, 300 feet distant therefrom to Metropolitan-avenue, and thence westerly along Metropolitan-avenue to said Bushwick-avenue; thence northerly and northeasterly along said Bushwick avenue and Morrell-street to the point or place of beginning at the city line.

THE JULY RIOTS.—During the rioting in New-York in July last, a number of persons, taking advantage of circumstances, called upon storekeepers in the city, and, representing themselves as leaders of gangs, forced contributions of money, or anything else which seemed to suit their fancy. In the Kings County Court of Sessions, on Friday, two young men, named WILLIAM HARTLESS and JOHN WOOD, were arraigned on a joint indictment, charging them with robbery in the second degree, in extorting money by threats. As alleged, they called at the stores of Messrs. FUNK and WOOD, in Columbia-street, on the evening of the 16th of July, and, representing that they were the leaders of a force of 800 men from New-Jersey, who would burn down their buildings if they did not accede to their demands, succeeded in obtaining the paltry sum of twenty-five cents from each place, with which they appeared to be satisfied, and left. Their trial was called on, but, counsel not being present, the case was postponed until next week.

BROOKLYN CITY POLITICS.—The Union Assembly Convention of the Fifth District, comprising the Ninth, Eleventh and Twentieth Wards, have nominated Mr. JOHN C. PERRY as their candidate.

The Union Association of the Third Ward, have nominated GEORGE J. HARDY, for Alderman, and CHRISTIAN VEITH for Constable.

The Union City Convention, for nominating candidates for Mayor, Street Commissioners and Justices of the Peace, will meet on Tuesday evening next. The prominent candidates spoken of for the Mayoralty are, Mr. ABRAM B. BAYLIS, SAMUEL BOOTH, Supervisor of the Fourth Ward, FREDERICK SCHOLES and Col. ALFRED M. WOOD.

The Democrats have made all their nominations with the exception of candidates for Assembly in the Third and Sixth Districts.

FRANCIS SWIFT has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A man of rough exterior and representing himself as a boatman, who had just arrived in the city, succeeded in passing $5 counterfeit bills, purporting to be issues of the State Bank at Newark, N. J., at nine different places in Fulton-street, on Thursday evening. The groundwork of the bill is blue, with red borders, the figure 5 conspicuously displayed on each side. Although easily detected in daytime, they are liable to be taken for genuine by gaslight. The man was not arrested.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 17, 1863.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Leonard.

Nathaniel L. Griswold vs. Landon H. Haven.—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs, with liberty to defendant to move at Special Term to correct the amount of the judgment if any error in the computation has occurred. Opinion by Justice INGRAHAM.

Thomas Fielden et al. vs. Alexander Casselli et al.—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice INGRAHAM.

Charles B. Bostwick, Receiver vs. Charles A. Abbott et al.—Judgment affirmed without costs.

Before Justices Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

Edward L. Field et al. vs. Charles Wardell et al.—Judgment to be modified by deducting the amounts as stated in the opinions, and when so modified, judgment to be affirmed. Judgment to be settled by Justice CLERKE. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Sarah Gittoe vs. Charles T. Gittoe.—Referee's report confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

Eliza Slight vs. George Slight.—Motion for judgment refused, with leave to plaintiff to apply for leave to take further proceedings.

Before Justice Monell.

Catharine Gori vs. James W. Arbonu.—Motion to substitute Riley Beman as defendant denied. Motion to discharge attachment granted. No costs to either party. Opinion with Clerk at Special Term.

William W. Niles vs. Ludlow A. Battershal et al.—Motion denied without costs. Opinion with Clerk at Special Term.

Edward Morrison et al. vs. James S. Sturges et al.—Motion for a discovery denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of suit. Opinion with Clerk at Special Term.

[Advertisement.]

Deafness, diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat, and Catarrh treated by Dr. ROWE, No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn. Office hours from 10 A. M., to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans.—A. Merchant, B. F. Flanders, J. E. Penfield, Lieut.-Col. Dillingham, Miss Crumb, Miss A. Bell, A. Campbell, Julius Ash, R. K. Clark, Mrs. Jane Brooks and two children, Rev. J. Delbias, Isaiah Faxon, Jr., Mrs. Cahill, Rev. J. Anthonia, Mrs. Litchfield, Mrs. Wickham, Miss Obway, E. J. Robeson, Wm. Jones, A. Eagan, E. R. Seward, M. Kaufman, W. H. Wolfsen, Mrs. B. Kalisher and four children, E. Hartmann, C. H. Housetedt, John Williamson.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—S. A. Thomas, R. Marshall, Jr., and lady, R. Saget, Miss Mary Saget, Miss Helen Saget, H. Saget, O. McLane, J. McLane, Miss Clara Woodruff, F. A. Paul, James Wade, O. Galimer, Wm. Hedgger, Mrs. J. B. Bromley, C. Harrison, Mrs. Poisson, P. Edwards, J. Alexander, B. C. Read, Wm. Carrier, K. Van Zant, C. S. Burns, D. B. Menhard.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—M. S. Pilcher and wife, F. S. Sizgler, wife and five children, Mrs. Wisenberg and servant, Mrs. Thomas Seabury, Mrs. F. S. Draper, Master Draper, H. W. Read, Frank H. Pierce, Mr. Regney, Feorge Falk, Mrs. Leonard Pierce and two children, Miss Nettie F. Connor, W. G. Lyon, C. F. Butler, E. Heistand, Michael Kahn, M. Goodwin, wife and child, Mrs. W. C. Hopkins, Mrs. J. B. Wilson, D. B. Peck and wife, H. Stewart, Mr. Ledeoux, Dr. A. Perry, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Mrs. A. W. Hoyt, Mrs. E. Blanchard, Mr. George Metz, wife and child, Mrs. Shoomaker, Master C. Shoomaker, M. Krauss, A. M. Childs, C. F. Smith, J. Ludwig, G. M. Bowditch, Henry Goodman, S. J. Jacobs, N. L. Archer, Charles M. Shous, Philip Ripley, Major Charles J. Hoyt, William E. Hoyt, R. M. O'Brien, P. Herman, J. A. Turnell, J. A. Bassett, Isaac Winner, Mrs. B. Bowen, Mrs. Moore and child, Mrs. M. Wilcox and child, Master W. H. Wilcox, W. H. Litchford, wife and two children, Miss Mary L. Bein and servant, D. Setchell, C. Kingsland, Andrew Atkins, Miss Hough, Miss Sefton, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Dr. Galagher and child, Miss McCutcheon, Miss A. McCutcheon, Mrs. N. P. Banks, family and servant, Mrs. Col. Cahill and child, Miss Cahill, Miss M. Cahill, Master E. Cahill, Mrs. Fairchild and two children, Miss Fairchild, Mrs. Thompson, Louis Castera and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie and child, Miss Castera, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baker, John Brownson, Jr., W. A. Wyman, Lawrence Barrett and wife, Joseph Barrett and wife, L. Loeb, M. Josephs, Thomas H. Greenfields, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Paige, Mr. Freeman, F. D. Darling, Samuel Darson, Mrs. Rosa Commack and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Briggs, T. B. Harrison, E. Van Zandt, B. Plummer, Wm. K. Armstrong, J. L. Florence and servant, Edwin J. Florence, Mrs. S. P. Dewye, J. P. Delvartie, Mrs. A. S. Mansfield, W. K. Allibohn, Mrs. Brownson, Mrs. G. A. Brown, Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. Rogers, Lieut. H. H. Smith, P. M. Towrie, George B. Young, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee and servant, Miss M. Lee, G. Lee, Mrs. Capt. Trull, Miss Trull, Miss A. Lee, Master B. Lee, Wm. G. Valentine, John H. Valentine, Mrs. A. McClellan, Mrs. Meyer Phinnas, G. E. Brown, C. Burke, G. W. Babcock, A. C. Graham, Mr. Gilbert, Benjamin Peyser, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Morris and child, Miss Frances Meyer, Mr. Alexander, James Winhall, Edward Winhall, Mrs. Mary Dunham and two children, John Ives, Mrs. Fisher, Jacob Ulrich, Jacob Bazer, John Meyer, two Misses Lewis, Mrs. Brownley and son, J. C. Davenport, Miss Brownley, Hiram Innes, D. Kilham, D. Kilham, Jr., Capt. S. W. Scott, S. S. Chamberlain, Mrs. A. J. McCoy and two children, Mrs. A. G. Hills, Miss Irenia Hills, J. E. Small, Benjamin Rowan, F. L. K. Ludwigen, Charles H. Thompson, Charles H. Churchill, Mrs. De Baun, Mrs. G. Nougin, Miss Maria Nougin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stone, Henry Morrison, George Horton, August Stearken, John Schmidt, Peter Becht, Joan Cazabone, Philip Cazardville, Joan Dupard, Edward A. Mankin, Samuel Black, Mrs. Antoinette Phalen, F. A. Sherman, William Armstrong, Mrs. Sarah Clark, Capt. Vosburgh, Mrs. Forshee and child, J. A. Gilmore, Charles Bartha, Edward H. Brewton, Charles R. Webb, Col. Seargent and servant, Joseph L. Gussowsky, Charles Elliott, Jas. M. Foster, Albert C. Foster, J. H. Wise, Mrs. Mathieson, George H. Sherman, Daniel Collins, Joseph Martin.

For Havana—James F. Hall, John L. Holmes, P. Mora, Samuel Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd, Hamilton S. Jaycox, Levi C. Bishop, Nathan W. Hunt, Benjamin E. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hooms, Mrs. R. Bachem, Miss Mary Bachem, Charles Harisque, E. T. Eagrave and wife, Jas. M. Havens, James Nilson, George Cooke, John Fitzsimmons, William Kline, George Henk, John Meyer, David Sasse, John Fischer, S. W. Eager, Charles F. Grant, A. Gestido, Andrew J. Corsa, W. H. Lavania, George W. Prince, B. L. Palmer, Edwin Eberman, August Verplatt, Mrs. Mary Caner, Edward H. Soulnaer, Louis Viela, Anna Viela and others in the steerage.

OCT. 17.—*In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—C. F. Roehn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Abot, Bangor; Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Hornung, infant and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Vanderworth, and Miss M. A. Vanderworth, Chicago; Dr. F. Preterre, New-York; Ignatz Pick, Canada; Mrs. Lane, Boston; Miss Lane, do.; Jacob Hoffmann, Milwaukee; Edward Fox, Oregon; H. Franks, New-Orleans; D. Strauss, New-York; R. Thomson, do.; Mr. and Mrs. John George Roth, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. John Adam Luethy, Louisville; Dr Hausleiter and wife, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Ludger Echer, Cleveland; James Millikin, Ohio; Aug. F. Libby, Maine; Frank W. Libby, do.; Aug Lehmann, New-York; John Karsch, Indiana; Mr. Crahn, New-York; Adam Karsch, Tennessee; Fritz Kamps, Memphis; Henry Niemes, Cincinnati; Gottfr. Winkler, San Francisco; Rud. Geisenheimer, Wisconsin; Paul Voeth, Quincy; Sidney Morton, England; Hum. Hurmann and Franz Hurmann, Cincinnati; Henriette Mackewitz, N. York; Therese Kirsch, Hoboken; Mrs. Pauline Giebeler, child and infant, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. Jacobi, New-York; Mrs Marie Jacobson, child and infant, St. Louis; Louis Javet, Cal., and others in the steerage. Total 102.

OCT. 17.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Pearson and two children, James Wilcox, Miss L. Wilcox, Mrs. Means, Miss Clay, Mrs. Dr. Watson, James W. Sucker, three children and nurse, Edmund Webb, Robert H. Hay, J. B. Leonard, A. Engle, Wm. Richards, S. Crump, G. A. Bach, Mrs. Robert Sullivan and daughter, Peter Dutel, Master Dutel, H. D. Lockwood, A. W. Fenno, W. S. Humphreys, Jr., and niece, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. W. S. Humphreys, Mrs. Lapenstiere and three children, Mr. Drew and wife, Mr. Watson, Master Sands, Dr. Sands and lady, Alex. Trippel, wife and child, E. T. Butler, Emile Landois, F. Edge, Mr. Sargent, D. Spence, Capt. Cator, R. E. Lazeney, George Bodman, Capt. Neville and wife, Wm. Macoun, Wm. Smith, J. B. Solaror, Rev H. A. Yardley, A. Kawlak, Daniel Shea, C. H. Lord, Wm. G. Wier, Wm. C. Hicks, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 13 | Sun sets..... 5 17 | Moon sets.. 10 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 13 | Gov. Island..12 02 | Hell Gate.. 1 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.
Ship L. L. Sturges, Williams, Port Royal.
Bark Ada Carter, Kenny, Portland, Merrill & Abbott.
Brigs P. M. Tinker, Carlisle, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Minnie Miller, Anderson, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton.
Schooners Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; ——, King, Plymouth, Mass; Copy, Dennis, Kelly, Ferguson & Wood; Mary Kelly, (Br.,) Reed, St. Stephens, N. B., Jed Frye & Co; E. W. Pratt, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Clarabel, Sturges, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Alida, Lumbard, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Gaston T. Hubbard, Williams, Washington, Bentley Smith & Co.; Willow Harp, Davis, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.
Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Champion, Leerey, Bermuda, Benner & Brown.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. In the Mississippi River, passed steamship Morning Star and brig A. Hopkins 11th inst., lat. 31 45, lon. 78 27, passed a brig showing a white signal with the letter P in the centre. 15th inst., at 1 P. M., lat. 35 20, lon. 75 15, exchanged signals with a U. S. steam sloop-of-war, steering S.
Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherine, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Marena, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.
Steamer J. B. Lyman, Weaver, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer B. F. Pettit, Gless, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Ship Star of the Union, Horton, Boston 2 ds., in ballast to master.
Ship Hobomok, Kelly, New-Orleans 26 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown.
Bark Hope, (of Scarboro,) Hill, St. Johns, P. R., 15 ds., in ballast to order.
Bark Beaver, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Mira W. Holt, (of Bluehill,) Sprague, Sagua 1st inst., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Left bark Ionic, for Portland in 10 days.
Brig Napier, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Redding, Guanica, P. R., Sept. 27, with sugar to Thomas James. Left no vessels.
Brig Amazon, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bryan, Sodney, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to Robert Dinwiddie.
Brig Karnak, Miller, Ship Island 22 ds., in ballast to S. T. Kissam.
Brig S. G. Troop, (Br.,) McClennan, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.
Brig Ruby, Foley, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to master.
Brig B. Smith, (Br.,) McLenan, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.
Brig Elba, (Br.,) Hurl, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to master.
Schr. G. R. C., (of Cornwallis,) Hamilton, Gandaloupe 1st inst., and Salt Cay 4th, with salt to D. R. De Wolf. No vessels at Salt Cay.
Schr. Princess Alexandra, (Br., of Brigham,) Bovey, Patras 49 ds., with currants to George F. Bulley.
Schr. Dragon, (Dan.,) Jansen, St. Croix Sept. 23, and Grand Turk 1st inst., with salt to E. T. Smith. Is bound to Hartford.
Schr. Kate, Overton, Mayaguez 18 ds., with oranges to J. Eneas.
Schr. Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.
Schr. Empire State, Atwood, Bangor 6 ds., with potatoes to Davidson & Paxson.
Schr. Maria Whitners, Frobran, Bangor 4 ds., with potatoes to Davidson & Paxson.
Schr. Bangor, Jourdan, Ellsworth, with barrels to C. & E. J. Peters.
Schr. Rio, Small, Eastport 10 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Sybil, Reynolds, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Layton, Boston, with old junk to master.
Schr. D. M. Meserole, Ambrose, Port Jefferson, in ballast.
Schr. Star of the Sea, Tower, Cumberland, N. S., with lumber and stone to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Emeline, Griffin, City Island, in ballast.
Schr. Jenny Lind, Barber, Stonington, in ballast.
Schr. Vesta, Haskell, Boston 6 ds., with fish.
Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Williams, Hartford, in ballast.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, New-Bedford, in ballast.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Hodgins, Bristol for Albany.
Schr. Seneca, Finney, Boston, in ballast.
Schr. D. B. Bayles, Jayne, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Mary Clark, Howard, Newburyport, in ballast.
Schr. E. S. Coonan, Wass, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Roxanna Burley, Haskell, Fall River.
Schr. Vesta, Marshall, Providence, in ballast.
WIND—Sunset, very light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, Saxonia, Evening Star. Steamers Cumbria and City of Richmond. Barks Alice Provost, G. W. Roosevelt. Brig Nebraska. Schr. Maria.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Arr. brigs Charles, Dan, from St. Michaels; and Carola, Swede, from Malaga.
Also arr. schr. Carrie Hewes, from Cape Hayti.

Miscellaneous.

Owing to the storm in the Sound on Friday night, the steamboats due from the East did not arrive until a late hour. The Metropolis, of the Fall River line, had not arrived at 5 P. M., had not arrived at 5 P. M., last evening.

The Holland schr. Elizabeth, Metus, hence 3d inst., for Antwerp, has returned, having, on the 10th inst., experienced a heavy gale from N. E., during which sprung a leak and pump choked.

Capt. Rawlings, of the ship W. F. Storer, died on board that vessel at the Atlantic Dock, on Friday evening, after a long and painful illness.

The schr. Cyclone, 192 tons burden, has been sold on private terms.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Oct. 15, P. M.—Arr. brig Edwin, Webber, Calais for Philadelphia; schrs. William P. Cox, Houck, Althea, Godfrey, and Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, Boston for Philadelphia; Annie M., (Br.,) Carson, Annapolis, N. S., for New-Haven; Lewis Walsh, Eaton, Calais for do.; St. Lucah, Barnes, Rockland for do.; Abby Gale, McDonald, Bangor for do.
Sld. schrs. Abcona, Vendovi, Jane and Monitor.
16th—Arr. and sailed, brig Lyra, Lowe, Calais for N. Haven; schrs. Annie Magee, Smith, and Caleb Stetson, Robinson, Boston for Philadelphia; Charles Williams, Golding, Davenport for do.; Mary Clark, Howard, Newburyport for do.
Also sailed, brigs Maria White, Hampden, Catherine Nickels, Relief; schrs. David S Siner, A. Tirrell, P. M. Wheaton, A. S. Cannon, J. Williamson, Jr., Alquirrar, J. Nickerson, Nellie D., Sallie T. Chartre, A. Darwood, Damon, Fannie Keating, Amelia, J. E. Bowly, Buccantaur, L. D. Wentworth, J. W. Hall, William Wallace, Ephraim and Anna, Aid, Grace Girdler, H. B. Cushing, S. H. Pool, Plymouth Rock, Messenger, Texan, Georgia, Elliott, Empire State, Corral, S. Sawyer, Annie J. Russell, Galena, Mary Ann, Union, Commodore, Pavilion, Lookout, Lyndon, C. H. Chapin, Susan H. Gibson, Hannah Grant, Lady Suffolk, George Kilborn, F. J. Cummings, Juliet, Montezuma, Willie, Samuel Nash, Sarah Gardner, Birencia, Presto, Alma Odlin, W. P. Cox, Althea, Joseph P. Cake, Annie M., Lewis Walsh, St. Lucar, Abby Gale.
Remaining in port, brig Edwin; Br. schr. Planet.
8 A. M.—Wind S. E.

Spoken, &c.

Benjamin Willis—schr., from Port-au-Prince for Boston, 15th inst., off Montauk.
Franklin—bark, of Boston, standing N. E., 15th inst., lat. 35, lon. 74 48.
Virginia—ship, of Bath, steering S. W., 16th inst., lat. 38, lon. 73 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Gaudaloupe Oct. 1, bark Howe, from Philadelphia, discharging coal.
At St. John, P. R., 1st inst., schr. Gen. Armstrong, fm. New-Haven, discg.; brig Margaret, of Halifax, for Baltimore, ldg.

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BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
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